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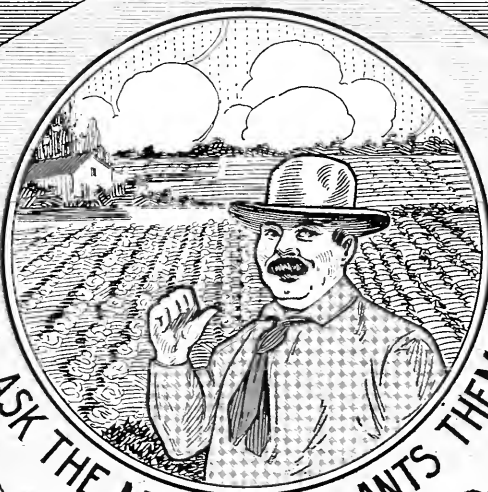
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ANNUAL SPRING CATALOG

OF

Chris. Reuter

SOUTH'S
FOREMOST SEEDSMAN



ASK THE MAN WHO PLANTS THEM.

1914

OFFICE &

STORE

1136-1140 DECATUR ST.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIS IS MY NEW BOOK!

I believe it is by far the best and finest book that I have ever issued. I certainly have worked mighty hard to make it so. And I hope that you will like it; that you will find it serviceable; that it will start you on the road to planting better seeds and that you'll find within these pages ideas and information that will prove helpful in your struggle with the elements to make a living plus a generous profit from the soil.

I'd like to have you compare this new catalogue of mine with others that may come to you. Not in the fancy printing or highfalutin' art work that some of them are frequently decorated with; not in "we-claim-the-world" phrases; nor in the number of pages or the fanciest covers. But I'd like you to compare the straight-from-the-shoulder talk that I have endeavored to put into this book; the kind of talk that can only come from a down-deep belief in a product that has been carefully watched from the time it was first conceived to the day it is sent on its way to the real consumer—or planter. Fancy art work and high priced printing can't make seeds germinate or come true to type; nor can they have the slightest effect on the honesty and integrity of the seedsman who uses them in his sales work. High priced books are of great help to the good seed man just as they are a snare and a blind when used by the unscrupulous. I can't afford to use high-priced catalogues for I spend too much money in every known method to supply my friends with genuine seed—and, believe me, it takes some money to make sure that you are handling the quality kind.

While I haven't spent a fortune to place this book in your hands I certainly have had to go down deep in my jeans to issue even as creditable a catalog as I believe this book to be. The valuable part of this book, to my notion, is the direct, frank, and Honest-to-God talk that I have put into it. And, back of it all is the many years that I have been gaining experience from my own farming and gardening, from those practical planters and market gardeners whom I am privileged to call my friends, and from every other available source that I have been able to discover. The result of all these years' efforts, the best knowledge and methods in the planting, harvesting and marketing of quality seeds, is brought to you within the covers of this annual book of mine.

I say to you again that I hope you will find it serviceable and that from it you will get something that you can take out into the field with you and cash in on. If you find, after reading it through, that something is missing that you think ought to be in the book; something that had it been there would have helped and aided you and the thousands of other gardeners and farmers who will receive it, I certainly would thank you to sit right down and tell me what it is. If there is one thing that I do enjoy and welcome it is suggestions from my friends and customers. And I'll promise you that every suggestion you send will receive the utmost consideration and courtesy.

*If you are one who received my catalogue a year ago you will find many new things worth reading. One thing in particular I want to call to your attention—my new Service Bureau. I can't tell you on this page about the good that I hope will come from the establishment of this helpful bureau, but I ask you to read all about it on another page. **AND BE SURE TO MAKE USE OF ITS SERVICE.***

I have probably written more for this page than the printer can put into it, but as a last and parting word, I ask you to read my new book, and if I can help you in any way, at any time, in making your farm or garden work happier, more profitable, and more worth-while from every standpoint, you let me know how I can do it. Use the mails, the telephone, the telegraph, or the railroads—anyway just so you let me know.

YOUR FRIEND IN NEW ORLEANS,

Chris Reuter



REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS

CHRIS. REUTER, South's Foremost Seedsman

OFFICE AND STORE: 1136-1140 DECATUR STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Order Blanks will be sent on request. Always write letters on a separate sheet from your order.

If you want information about any kind of crop, address my Free Service Bureau. Don't ask questions on this Order Sheet.



THE REUTER-GUARANTEE

I WILL REFUND to you the full price paid for any seed purchased from me should they prove defective in germination or purity when properly planted and cultivated. Of course, I cannot warrant the crop, because it is dependent on many conditions that are beyond my control. No honorable seedsman can do more, and I am only able to make this guarantee because I know that there are no better seeds in the world than REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS.



MY RESPONSIBILITY—Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frost, etc.

I think a little consideration will convince any one that, if I know my own interests, I should not be likely to send out POOR SEEDS, at the risk of sacrificing my trade.

While I exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, I do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

VERY IMPORTANT— Please read how to order (See page 3)— Write your name very plainly and give Post Office, County and State in full every time.

FORWARD BY { <i>State on this line whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight</i> } _____		Date _____ 1914	ORDER NO. _____
YOUR NAME _____		AMOUNT ENCLOSED	Amt. Enc. _____
POSTOFFICE _____		Money Order... \$ _____	Date Rc'd _____
COUNTY _____	STATE _____	Draft or Check. \$ _____	Checked by _____
STREET, P. O. BOX OR { RURAL DELIVERY { EXPRESS OR { FREIGHT OFFICE {		Postage Stamps \$ _____	Packed by _____
		Cash \$ _____	Date Sent _____
		Total..... \$ _____	Shipped via _____

Have I your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest variety I can supply if out of variety ordered? _____

If I can give you better service by shipping prepaid express instead of price postpaid, may I do so? _____

My prices include postage on packet, ounces, quarter pounds. When ordering by pound, pint, or quart, to be sent by mail, add for postage 8c per pound, 8c per pint, and 15c per quart on all seeds.

[illegible]

BERMUDA ONION GROWERS, see page 75 before ordering.



The REUTER=GUARANTEE



I CAREFULLY TEST all of my seeds before sending them out. Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test, both in the soil and artificially, before it is sold. I believe that **KNOWING** the quality of my stock is just as important as **SELLING** them, and no expense or effort is ever spared to furnish my customers with seeds of **UNQUESTIONED PURITY AND RELIABILITY**.

I CANNOT AFFORD to knowingly sell seeds doubtful as to the quality and purity, as the bulk of my local sales are made to gardeners whose products I handle the season through.

I WILL REFUND to you the full price paid for any seed purchased from me should they prove defective in germination or purity when properly planted and cultivated. Of course, I cannot warrant the crop, because it is dependent on many conditions that are beyond my control. No honest seedsman can do more, and I am only able to make this guarantee because I know that there are no better seeds in the world than **REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS**.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

This label, printed in blue, is attached to all packages of quarter-pounds, half-pounds, pounds, pints and quarts, and is your protection in securing genuine **REUTER'S PEERLESS SEEDS**.

THIS IS A FAC-SIMILE OF MY FAMOUS BLUE SEAL:



GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

ORDER EARLY—It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We aim to ship all orders the same day they are received, but sometimes it is impossible during the rush season. You may order your seeds whenever you desire, and we will reserve the stocks for you and ship whenever you are ready to sow. This will insure delivery from our full stocks.

ORDERS FROM NEW CUSTOMERS—Persons unknown to us, to avoid delay, will please send remittance or satisfactory city reference with their orders.

CASH WITH ORDER—Customers will please remit when ordering. If goods are wanted C. O. D., twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth of the amount, must accompany the order.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts or Checks on New Orleans or New York. Where it is not possible to obtain these, the letter should be registered. Postage Stamps will be found convenient for remitting small amounts, and can be used to advantage. Coin should not be sent by mail.

HOW TO ORDER—Please be careful to sign your name, Post Office, Rural Route, and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express office, should you desire the seeds forwarded by express; or, if by freight, your railroad station; or, if by boat, your landing.

CARTAGE AND PACKING—We make no charge for boxes, baskets, barrels or bags. We make no charge for cartage or delivery to any railroad station, or express office in New Orleans.

FREE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES—Packets, ounces and quarter-pounds ordered at list prices will be sent free by mail or express. When larger quantities, such as pounds and quarts, are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, customers are requested to remit eight cents per pound and fifteen cents per quart extra. When not ordered by mail or express, prepaid, as above directed, we ship by express or freight at buyers' expense.

LARGE ORDERS—Any Market Gardener, Association, or individual requiring large quantities of seeds, are invited to write for special prices. Although we have made our prices in this catalogue very low, yet when a considerable quantity in pounds or bushels are wanted, we are frequently in position to supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that we will not sacrifice quality in so doing. Mail us a list of your wants, and we will submit to you our lowest cash price for the lot.

All offers and quotations are made for immediate acceptance; prices subject to change without notice and being unsold on receipt of order.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF SEEDS—I guarantee that all seeds sold shall reach my customers in good condition. I earnestly urge my friends to notify me promptly on the arrival of their order if anything proves otherwise than expected. I want to make good friends of all my customers, and want you to know that mail orders receive the very same careful attention that customers do over my counters. Of course, my clerks will make errors, as they are but human. When mistakes do occur, I am always anxious to rectify and make good.

MY PRICES—My prices will compare favorably with any responsible firm in this country. Better seeds cannot be bought at any price, and I advise you to beware of seeds offered cheaper. I guarantee every seed I sell to grow and give satisfaction.

FALL CATALOGUE—My fall catalogue will be ready about July 1st. It is brimful of seasonable seeds to plant during the summer and autumn months. It will mean a saving to you when you are ready to buy your Onion Seed, Cabbage, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. Don't fail to write for a copy if you do not receive one.

ORDERS WITHOUT NAME OR ADDRESS—Every year I get hundreds of orders from my customers unsigned. I have at present on my files more than eight hundred orders for various amounts, which I am unable to send out, as I don't know where to forward them. Every day or so I get a long letter of complaint from some customer, upbraiding me for not sending his seeds promptly. Then I get real busy with this file and endeavor to locate the order. Often it is a hard proposition. So, if you do not hear from me within a reasonable length of time after you mail your order, send me a duplicate order, naming the date on which the former order was sent, the amount of money enclosed, and in what form. I want to satisfy you and don't want you to complain about my service—if I can help it.

BUREAU SERVICE BULLETINS—I am writing from time to time some mighty valuable booklets about special crops, such as Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Oats, Onions, Cabbage, etc. It is quite impossible for me to include all of this information in my catalogue, so if you are interested in any crops, I will gladly accommodate you with full information regarding same, if it is included in my list of bulletins; otherwise, I will answer your letter personally through my Service Bureau—the cost is nothing to you.

FREE SAMPLES—I am always too glad to send you free samples of Corn, Grass Seed, Garden Seeds, etc., for testing purposes. You are not imposing on my good nature when you ask me to send you these samples, for I know the quality of the sample will bring me your big order.

NON-WARRANTY—While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds **PURE** and **RELIABLE**, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid will be refunded.

Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frost, etc.

DON'T FAIL to occasionally send us the names and addresses of your neighbors who appreciate the vital importance of planting High-Grade Seeds.

AND REMEMBER OUR FREE SERVICE BUREAU.

A Free Service Bureau for Your Benefit!

I have organized and equipped at considerable expense a Service Bureau that is here for your benefit. This bureau will answer any question that you ask of it if the problem is connected with your farm or garden work. It is prepared to answer questions that arise on every Southern farm probably better than any other institution operating for the farmer's benefit, because it is not only in direct touch with every experiment station and agricultural college in the South, and the various efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, but it has, in addition, my thirty-four years of practical experience in gardening, farming, distribution and marketing of farm produce, and the growing and selling of high-grade seeds to back up every statement and every word of advice that is sent you.

Although the service of this Bureau is absolutely free to my customers, do not think that you are under obligation to me when you make use of it, or that it is organized with philanthropic motives. The fewer problems you have, the more successful your crops in yield and quality, and the more profitable your farm operations, the better customer you will be for my seeds. Suppose, for instance, someone told you that Sweet Clover would be a good crop for you to plant, and suppose you knew nothing whatever about it. If you ask this Service Bureau of mine, it will tell you ALL about Sweet Clover, and how it would fit in as a crop with your other farming efforts. It would also tell you if Sweet Clover was not the crop for YOU to plant. The information furnished by my Service Bureau will be absolutely truthful and disinterested from my standpoint. I can't afford to have you planting some crop that will not be a success and one of profit to you. Neither will you forget me if I tell you through my Service Bureau of a way to save money or labor, or some method to increase the productiveness of your soil. Now this Sweet Clover instance is but one question. I want you to ask any question, and as many questions as you like on any matter pertaining to the work of your farm or garden. And I want you to know that this service is absolutely free, and is operated purely independent of the sales department of my Seed Store. That is, if you were to ask me for advice about sowing Sweet Clover, and I suggested that you do so, we would not hound you to death by trying to sell you MY Sweet Clover Seed, although I believe mine is the best for this section.

This Service Bureau can also benefit you by giving you, upon request, correct freight and express rates. It will give you the best rate possible on seed to your station, giving you the benefit of every saving. This Bureau will take up your case with the railroad or express company any time that you are overcharged, and will offer its services in obtaining a refund for you. This is also free and is solely for your benefit.

I personally request that you make free use of this New Department. Don't hesitate to ask questions and tell me freely about your problems. I will answer you frankly and specifically. This Bureau is open for business RIGHT NOW, and you can commence to fire in questions at once. Fire away!

BEST SPRAYING METHODS FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

My farmer friends in the Southern States are realizing more and more that spraying is absolutely necessary. In sections where truck crops are grown to any great extent, insect enemies and fungous diseases are more apt to cause great losses to the truckers, by damage done to the crops; it is therefore absolutely essential that the trucker use some poison to combat these enemies.

In believe in spraying, because I have tried it on my own seed farms, and have induced hundreds of the truckers in my section to do the same thing. I know that it is a necessity. I speak from experience, not from theory. It is one of the secrets of successful gardening. It is just as important to spray properly as it is to buy good seeds.

Don't wait until the plants are half dead from the ravages of the disease before you begin to think of spraying. It will then be too late. Begin now to learn how to use a spray and how to make your mixtures at home. Get a thorough understanding of the best methods of mixing and the proper time to spray.

Rotation of Crops is of the utmost importance in the control of insect and fungous diseases. Fertilizers, applied liberally, will often stimulate plants attacked by insects and disease to outgrow the injury.

Clean gardening; the destruction of grasses, weeds, and rubbish, where insects hibernates in winter, and of weeds on which they first feed in the spring, is a leading principle in the control of these insect pests.

Protect the Birds—they are best friends of the farmer and gardener. Leaf-eating insects should be killed by the use of stomach poisons.

Sucking insects can only be killed by contact poisons. Cut worms and grasshoppers may be destroyed by using a poisoned bran mash. I generally use about a quart of molasses or half pound of sugar per gallon of water and use enough to dampen 50 pounds of bran. Add ½ to 1 pound of Parish Green, sprinkling lightly over the surface and mixing uniformly. Place in lumps under the plants, or under boards or chips in the infested plot.

A FEW GOOD FORMULAS FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate (blue vitriol) 4 pounds
Lime (unslacked) 4 pounds
Water to make 50 gallons.

Dissolve the sulphate in hot water, using wood or earthen vessel. Slack lime in tub, using only enough water to insure thorough slaking. When slaked, cover freely with water and stir. Pour milk of lime thus made into sulphate solution. Then add water to make fifty gallons. Strain, stir thoroughly and apply. Mixture should always be made fresh before using.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate 5 oz.
Ammonia 3 pts.
Water 50 gallons

Dissolve carbonate in ammonia, and keep in glass, stoppered bottle. Dilute to required strength. Solution loses strength on standing. For use where Bordeaux will spot fruits late in season.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Corrosive Sublimate 2 oz.
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve corrosive sublimate in 2 gallons of hot water; then dilute to 15 gallons and let stand 5 to 6 hours. Place Seed Potatoes in sack and immerse for 1½ hours. Dry before planting.

Caution—Corrosive Sublimate is very poisonous and care should be used in handling.

FORMALIN.

Formalin (40%) 1 pt.
Water 50 gallons

Used for the same purpose as corrosive sublimate but not poisonous. Immerse potatoes 2 hours; dry before planting. For soil drench use 2 pounds or more of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water.

STOMACH POISONS.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Arsenate of Lead 1 pint
Water 30 gallons

Can be applied stronger than other arsenicals and adheres to foliage longer. Can be used with Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 75 to 150 gallons

If used dry mix one pound to 50-75 pounds of flour, stir thoroughly and apply when dew is on the foliage. Can be used with Bordeaux with perfect safety.

CONTACT POISONS.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap, shaved fine ½ pound
Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve soap in hot water, add kerosene and church with pump 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 4-10 times before applying. Use strong for scale insects. For plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, weaker solution will be effective.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

Potash White Oil Soap 1 pound
Water 10 gallons

CARBOLIC ACID EMULSION.

Hard Soap, shaved fine 1 pound
Water 1 gallon
Crude Carbolic Acid 1 pint

Dissolve soap in boiling water; add acid and church as for kerosene emulsion. Dilute with 30 parts of water.

TOBACCO DECOCTION.

Boil 1 pound tobacco stems or dust in 1 gallon of water for an hour or until liquid is color of strong coffee. Strain to remove dirt and add water to make 2 gallons for every pound of tobacco use. Excellent for plant lice and does not injure the most tender plants.

REUTER'S TOBACCO DUST.

Every market gardener and trucker who grows vegetables to any great extent has to fight bugs and worms continuously. I have found that Tobacco Dust is an excellent remedy, and it is used quite extensively by the gardeners in New Orleans and vicinity with good results. They like it better than Paris Green because it is not as dangerous and really seems to drive the worms away. At the same time, Tobacco Dust does not injure the plant or its growth as does other insecticides that contain arsenic in one form or another. I send quite a lot of Tobacco Dust down to my farm every year to dust the Cauliflowers, Cabbage, etc. Then it is an excellent fertilizer also, and the more we apply the better it is.

I want you to order some Tobacco Dust this year with your Seeds. I don't want you to wait until the plants are full grown and the insects are eating them all up, and then hasten to write me, saying, "Friend Reuter, ship me a hundred pounds of Tobacco Dust, any old way, as I want it quick; the bugs are eating up all my plants." Have it on hand. It don't go to waste. You can't lose anything if it is in your barn or store-room. It is an investment and is the best insurance you can carry on your crop when the bugs begin to get real hungry. It is just the kind of insecticide you want—easy to use, not poisonous, a safe, sure bug destroyer. The cabbage worm will be looking for a new home when you begin to dust some of this tobacco around your plants.

Price, 1 lb. 5c (not prepaid); 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.00; 1000 lbs. \$18.00; 2000 lbs. (ton) \$32.00. Write for prices on carload lots. These prices are F.O.B. New Orleans. Delivered prices on request.

I JUST WANT TO SAY THIS TO YOU!

No doubt you have received plenty of catalogues from other seedsmen, praising their stocks to the highest, and claiming that no one else sells seed as good as they do. You gave one of these houses an order, and when you received the seeds they proved no better than the kind you have been buying from your town merchant. You were disgusted, of course, with the seeds and service, and don't want to believe anything you see in the present seed catalogues. I am in sympathy with you and agree fully with you. You have lost faith in their descriptions of various vegetables and realize that the beautiful words written by seedsmen to describe some vegetables are false and without foundation. The seeds you bought produced something far away from the product you thought you were buying. To tell you the truth, more than half of the seed dealers don't know what they are talking about when they write up a description on some vegetable and farm products. They are absolutely ignorant of the growth, culture, and habits of the plant. They are unfamiliar with the seeds themselves, and only sell them to make a profit. Whether the seed produces as they say or not is of little interest to them. The profit of the sale more than pleases them, and they let you worry.

Then again, there are other seedsmen who do business in big cities remote from growing sections. Some of them have never seen a seed crop grow and cannot tell you the difference between Japan Clover and Alfalfa, or a beet and a carrot. They are not at all acquainted with the numerous conditions and contingencies surrounding the Southern planter. They know nothing of his trials and worries; they are not familiar with the proper seasons for growing and disposing of certain vegetables in our section, and don't care much about it either. What does a seedsman in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Columbus, Shenandoah, or any other Northern city know about the most profitable varieties of seed for you to plant if you live in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, or any other Southern State. They are not familiar with the right varieties of Lettuce, Cabbage, Beans, etc., that are making good in your section. They do not know what sorts are adapted to your soil, climate, etc., and cannot advise you whether it will be profitable for you to grow Cabbage or grow Alfalfa. Do you think they are in a position to know? Why, of course not. If you should ask them to ship you the best kind of Bean adapted to your section, no doubt they will send you a variety that does remarkably well in Illinois or New York. You don't want to buy from these people. You may get just as good seeds as I sell, but you don't get the REUTER SERVICE, which means just as much to you as good seeds. If you should write me to use my judgment in filling your order, I will ship you a proved variety of seed that will produce a profitable and marketable crop on your farm, and you can be assured that I will attend to your order intelligently and fill it correctly, because I know from my actual experience of thirty-five years what you want to plant to make money. This is Service—plus good seeds and reasonable prices.

I have absolute control of the quality of my seeds. I know exactly the kind of product they will grow, because I have my seeds grown for me under my own personal supervision. I do not have to take anyone's word for it. No one can impose upon me or cause me to impose upon you. When I tell you that a certain Beet is of good quality and is the best for your soil and climate, you can unhesitatingly plant this variety. I know I am telling you the truth, and you will realize this when the crop is produced. If experience counts for anything, it surely does in the seed business, and no other one man or collection of men are better qualified to sell good seeds than I am.

Quality for quality, I sell you garden and field seeds as cheap as anyone in the business. Should anyone offer you a similar variety of seed for less money, or for the same money, they can do so only by furnishing goods of a quality inferior to those I sell. Remember this: I contract for every pound of seed I sell at least a year in advance, sometimes two or three years. I contract with my grower before the seed is planted to produce the seeds I sell to you. I contract for thousands of bushels of Beans, Peas, etc., and thousands of pounds of Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, etc. I eliminate the jobber's profit entirely. He must add a profit to his seed when he sells them to your local merchant. Your merchant must add a second profit when he sells them to you. If he offers you some variety with a name attached to it that is the same or similar to what I offer, and at the same price or cheaper, isn't it logical to think that something is lacking?

There's nothing experimental about REUTER'S SEEDS. They are the result of thirty-five years of careful, continuous selection. Every variety has to be thoroughly tried and tested, not only on my own farms, but, on the farms of thousands of my customers in every section of the South. This period of test has not been one or two seasons, but extends over more than a quarter of a century. Each successive year brings me new ideas, new varieties, or splendid improvements on some of the reliable standard sorts, and some day I hope to bring each and every kind of seed I sell you to the highest perfect development. Some sorts are not quite as good as I expect or hoped them to be, but I am working hard all the time to better these strains, and it will be the work of years, not days.

No one can serve you better than I can. No one can give you a bigger quantity of quality for the same money. There is only one safe thing for you to do—buy your seed from me. There are many other reasons why you should buy from me, aside from the assurance that you are going to get exactly what you want and get it promptly and for less money than you can elsewhere, the unequalled liberality of my Guarantee on the other page should be the final deciding factor. No other seed house in the South offers you such protection. You simply can't lose a cent when you deal with me. Read my GUARANTEE. Plant my Seeds, and if they don't grow, test this Guarantee, which corresponds to the STERLING MARK ON SILVER. I will give you nothing but quality, plenty of good value, and sound helpful advice and service, such as you have never as yet experienced. Your final verdict should be: "I will plant Reuter's Seeds this spring, and continue to plant them as long as I live."



CHRIS. REUTER

Chris Reuter

REUTER'S PEERLESS VEGETABLE SEEDS



ALL through this Catalog you will find this trademark before certain varieties of seed. That trademark is mighty important to YOU, because REUTER'S PEERLESS strains of seed are positively the best in their class that can possibly be produced. The trademark is also mighty important to ME, because it represents my name and reputation in the seed business. If I put this mark on a worthless or inferior seed it would be but a short time until I would have to find other patrons to maintain my business and I would eventually have to quit the trade entirely.

I will personally stand back of every strain and variety that bears this trademark. I develop, test out for several seasons, and carefully inspect the seed crops that supply my stocks. I know without a doubt that the seeds I offer with this mark are first-class in every particular and the very best for the purpose and climate and marketing requirements.

I have had remarkable opportunities to seek out and find the most suitable variety for every purpose, for I have bought and shipped vegetables and farm produce for many years and I have never overlooked the wonderful opportunities for gathering from the growers themselves the strong points, the weak ones, and the various qualifications of the many strains and varieties.

Of course, it is impossible for me to grow all of the seed that my extensive trade calls for, but wherever my seed stocks are grown for me, I personally select the growers and make my contracts accordingly, and I constantly keep in close touch with the crops from the time the seed is planted until my seeds are gathered. And then the seed comes to me and I thoroughly and rigidly test it for germination and purity. No seedsman could be more careful in selecting his stocks. No seedsman values his reputation higher than I do the good name I have built up among the market gardeners and farmers of the South. This is well shown by the reputation I enjoy right at home, for THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR of the New Orleans market gardeners plant my seed exclusively, and do so year after year. No finer vegetables are sold in any market in the world than those grown and shipped out of New Orleans. And the great majority of the vegetables bought by the housewives of New Orleans are produced from REUTER'S PEERLESS VEGETABLE SEEDS.

So I ask you to remember this trademark. Whenever you see it before a variety you can bank on that variety being the finest strain that you, or I, or any other person can produce.



Artichoke Seed and Roots



Green Globe—The best sort for general use and extensively cultivated in the vicinity of New Orleans. The best method is to have them propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter and plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be well manured and spaded or plowed between them, at the same time the suckers should be taken off. Can also be sown from seed. Sow in drills during the winter and early spring three or four inches apart and about one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as above.

Green Globe Artichoke Plants, per 100, \$2.00; per 1,000, \$15.00; per 10,000, \$125.00.

Seed, per oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

Jerusalem Artichokes



This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for and by its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding on account of their fattening properties; they are well adapted to all soils where corn and potatoes can be grown, and are cultivated the same as potatoes. The best hog food known. A preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichokes will keep twenty-five to thirty hogs in fine condition. A yield of five hundred bushels to the acre is nothing unusual. Plant ten to twelve bushels to the acre. They are also fine for culinary purposes, and are therefore in large demand on our market. Don't neglect growing this valuable crop this year.



Price, per gal. 30c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.00. Prices for larger quantities on application, as market fluctuates.

Asparagus

REUTER'S GIANT ARGENTEUIL—French Grown



Of all the varieties that have been introduced, we have found this sort to excel, both from a point of productiveness, tenderness, earliness, and resistance to diseases. In size it is a giant, a marketable shoot or spear is often two inches in diameter and twelve inches long, of which every part when boiled is tender and delicious. It succeeds well in nearly all soils and climates.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c.
Roots: 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00 (two years old).

Culture—Sow the seeds early in the spring and give good cultivation. When two years old, transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, trenched about two feet deep. Set the plants in rows from three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost, fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt; fish brine will answer the same purpose. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

Grown in Sections
Immune
From Disease

Northern Grown BEANS

Varieties
Selected
for Profit

My stocks of Bean Seeds are grown for me under special contract by the most critical growers of this famous Vegetable for seed purposes in the world. These growers are fortunately situated in sections where the soil and climate have proved to be perfectly adapted to the supreme growth and development of Bean Seeds. The stock seeds are bred each year on these seed farms—not purchased from haphazard dealers to be planted with little or no care. They are TRUE-TO-TYPE, every field being carefully rogued and cleared of all off types; the chances of mixture are practically eliminated; the types are improved year after year by the most careful, painstaking and systematic efforts on the part of my growers. They are all VIGOROUS, HEALTHY, PROLIFIC SORTS, as the seed is almost free from blight or anthracnose, the latter the most serious disease that wroughts havoc upon your crop. The United States Department of Agriculture urges you to obtain your seed from seedsmen who can offer you disease-resistant strains, which only come from careful growing and breeding of typer in restricted sections that are POSITIVELY IMMUNE FROM THIS DASTROUS DISEASE. This process of development offers less immediate profit to the grower of good bean seed, but you and I realize that the gardener who grows beans for profit in the South must be careful of the source of his seed supply. That is why I sell thousands of bushels of the finest bred stocks to the most discriminating gardeners in the South. You might be paying me twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel than you can buy from your local dealer, but the difference in the price is insignificant when you carefully consider the range in quality and the resulting profits.

Culture—For the earliest crop they should be planted after all danger of frost is past. For a succession they should be planted about every two weeks in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches; hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are dry—drawing the soil up towards the plants. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during the months of June and July will not produce very much. August and September are good months in which to plant again, as they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost.



BEANS, Leading Sorts

Bush or Snap Green-Pod Varieties

REUTER'S BLACK VALENTINE

Unsurpassed for Market



Ready for picking in 45 days from planting. A prolific and continuous cropper. A round-podded Bush Bean of extra fine quality.

The finest bush variety in cultivation. A strain which in the last few years has become extremely popular with the market gardeners in the South, owing to its hardiness, rust resistance and prolificness. The pods are perfectly round and straight, of a beautiful green color. It is suited for both spring and fall planting, and is universally pronounced as the best for shipping, as well as for local market. It is the Standard Variety in this section.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 5 bu. and more at \$5.75 per bu.

REUTER'S GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

A very productive, long round-podded variety, producing large pods, measuring five to six inches in length; very tender and absolutely stringless, and of the finest flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

REUTER'S LONGFELLOW

The pods are productive, long, round, straight and very solid. Ripens uniformly and of the finest quality. Many market gardeners plant this variety in preference to all others.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

This strain is without a doubt the most tender string bean in cultivation; even when the pod has become quite old it still retains its stringless qualities; that, however, is not the only thing in its favor; it recommends itself through its extreme earliness, prolific and continuous bearing qualities and superior flavor. A leading sort for the home garden, and extensively cultivated in the South for shipping purposes.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 5 bu. or more at \$5.75 per bu.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE

This grand variety is the Standard Green-Podded Dwarf Snap Bean in America. Very hardy and vigorous in growth. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, and of the very finest flavor. A first-class market variety and extensively grown by truckers throughout the South for this purpose. Our strain is the earliest, hardiest and most uniform selection on the market, and the large number of orders for our seed from Florida, Mississippi and Texas justifies our remarks.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c; peck \$1.40; bu. \$5.00; 5 bu. or more \$4.75 bu.

REUTER'S BEST OF ALL—FLAT PODS

A highly desirable sort for private garden use. The hardy, vigorous vines produce an abundance of very straight, handsome pods, which, when fit for use as snaps, are very brittle and of a peculiar deep green color. A prime favorite with many of our small gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY

REFUGEE—Very Early

A green-podded bush bean that is widely known in this section. It is one of the best green-podded sorts for the market gardener, as it stands shipment well. Vines are a little smaller, more upright, and leaves a little larger than those of the Late Refugee, or 1,000 to one. It is about ten days earlier than this variety. Fine for both early and late planting.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00; 5 bu. and more, \$4.75 bu.

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND

TO ONE—Round Pod

A popular market gardener's variety. Similar to the Valentine but pods one-third larger, tapering to a slender point. Pods are of attractive appearance—round, long, and of light green color. Very hardy, good for both early and late planting and an immense producer. Owing to its dense foliage it will stand a light frost without injury to the pods. We highly recommend this variety as it is seldom affected by rust and blight. It is also immune from bean diseases.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 5 bu. or more, \$5.75 bu.

REUTER'S FRENCH MARKET—Round Pod

A Remarkably Early Bean, Exceedingly Prolific and of Fine Quality.

An extra round green-podded bush bean of exceptionally fine quality. It is extra early and a prodigious cropper. The plants are of robust, compact habit, and produce perfectly round straight, solid fleshy pods, averaging 6½ inches long. It is the best sort for home garden, and is a favorite with the New Orleans market gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 5 bu. or more, \$5.75 bu.

Note—The prices, except for packets, do not include postage. If by mail, add 5c per pint and 15c per quart to the price.

**Prices Do Not
Include Postage**

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

**Green Pod
Varieties**

HODSON GREEN POD

This variety is practically identical with the Hodson Wax—with the exception of the color, which is green instead of yellow. It is an exceptionally strong and robust grower. Many of the plants measure 2½ feet in height, often producing fifty to sixty long, straight oval-shaped pods to a single plant. It is an enormous yielder, unaffected by rust or blight. The green pods, when packed young, are entirely stringless. It deserves a trial.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS

Very similar to Long Yellow Six Weeks as to vine, with pods shorter and much more thick and fleshy, about one week later, being ready for table 57 days from planting. Seed round, yellowish drab, with a slightly dark marking about the eye.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

NEW BOUNTIFUL BEAN—A Flat, Green Podded Bush Bean

Remarkably Prolific and Continuous Bearer. Absolutely Stringless

This superior variety is a distinct improvement in green bush beans, and has become exceedingly popular wherever known.

The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, being practically rust and mildew proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks; it is the first to give pods fit to pick in the spring, and the last to yield edible pods in the Fall.

But the crowning merit of this grand Bush Bean is in the rich green pods, which are of immense size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty, and of high quality, meltingly tender and having a delicious flavor exclusively their own; moreover, the pods are absolutely stringless and entirely free from any tough, membranous lining, even when matured.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

Early market sort; full, flat, green pods. A good yielder and vigorous grower.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

EARLY MOHAWK—Flat Pods

A long, flat-podded, very productive variety, withstanding a greater degree of frost and cold weather than any other sort, and on that account is preferred for first planting.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.

KEENEY'S STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE

A remarkable new bean. The originator of this new strain of Green-Pod Refugee, Mr. Keeney, has been working for more than twenty years to get the string out of the old Thousand-to-One Refugee Beans, and has succeeded in eliminating it entirely. The plant grows to a large size and is enormously productive, one plant having borne 56 well-developed pods and 16 small ones, and had the earlier pods been picked as soon as suitable for use this plant would doubtless have produced more than 100 good pods. The shape is round, size medium to long, slightly curved, medium green in color, resembling the Late Refugee in this respect, also in the season, which is practically the same. The quality is superfine. We strongly recommend you to give this variety a thorough trial.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

BROAD WINDSOR

Also known as Fava or Horse Bean. An English bean used in the dry state shelled. Plant in drills two or three feet apart every six inches one bean, during November. Will not produce as well if planted in the spring.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; gal. 65c; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.75.

WAX OR YELLOW=PODDED BEANS

**Bush or Snap
Varieties**

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

Market Gardeners' Favorite. The Standard, Flat, Wax-Podded Variety



A variety possessing exceptional merit. In many parts of Louisiana and other Southern States enor- to the growers. It is one of the best, earliest, and mous acreages are annually planted, with great profit most hardy of the wax varieties. The pods are long, broad and flat. Color is of a delicate waxy yellow, entirely stringless and brittle. It is enormously productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

REUTER'S HODSON WAX

Unsurpassed for Shipping, Rust Resistant, Enormously Productive, Superb Flavor



This superior variety has become very popular with the market gardeners throughout the South, especially in the Lower Coast section of Louisiana. The demand is now greater than ever, and our strain of this splendid sort is exceptionally fine. The pods are straight and average about seven inches in length; absolutely rustless and freer from blight. The vines are vigorous and enormously productive. The ample foliage shelters the pods from the hot sun, and renders them exceptionally tender, brittle, and of very fine quality. It is not an extra early sort, but for a main crop it cannot be equaled.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX BEANS

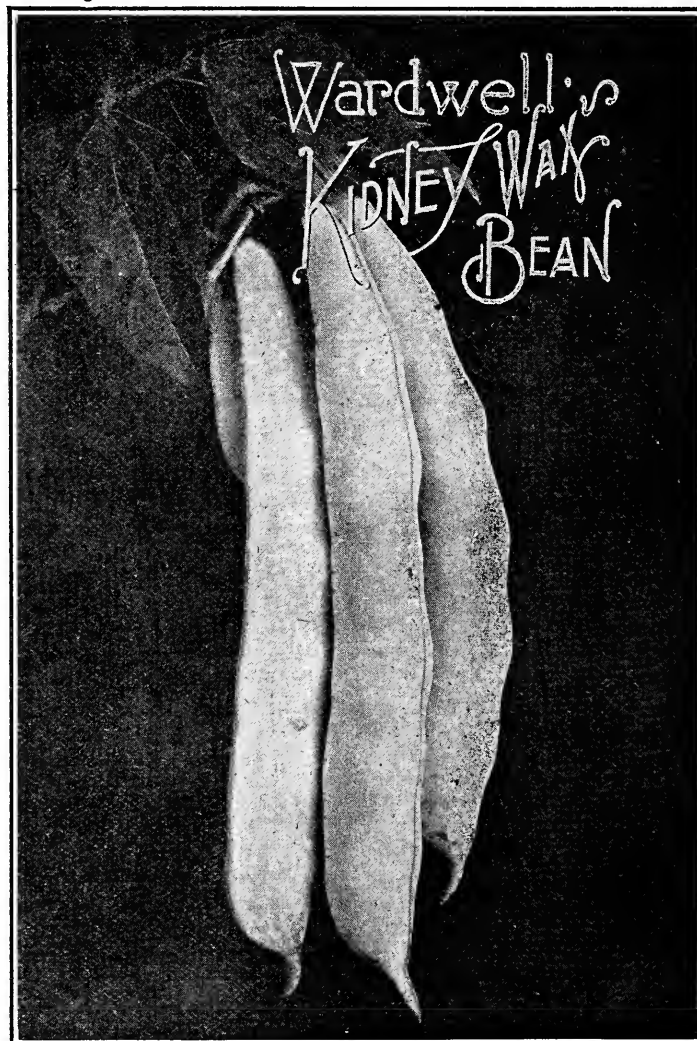
This is a grand new variety of Dwarf Wax Beans originated by Mr. Keeney of New York State, and introduced into the Southern States exclusively by us. It resembles the Curries Wax in plant, pod and bean, but it is entirely different in quality. It certainly deserves a trial. The plant grows to a medium size, and, having a strong, thick stem, stands up well even during a long season of stormy weather, thus protecting the pods from dirt and dampness, and eliminating rust. It is absolutely stringless at all stages of development. It is extremely productive, bearing extra large pods, measuring 7 to 7½ inches long, more than one-half inch wide and nearly one-half inch thick. Its beautiful yellow pods sell at sight on any market, and on this account we predict an enormous demand from the critical truckers throughout the South. It is more rust-proof and will stand more adverse weather conditions than any other wax bean we know of. Is not this feature alone sufficient to warrant a trial?

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.50; peck \$2.25; bu. \$7.00.

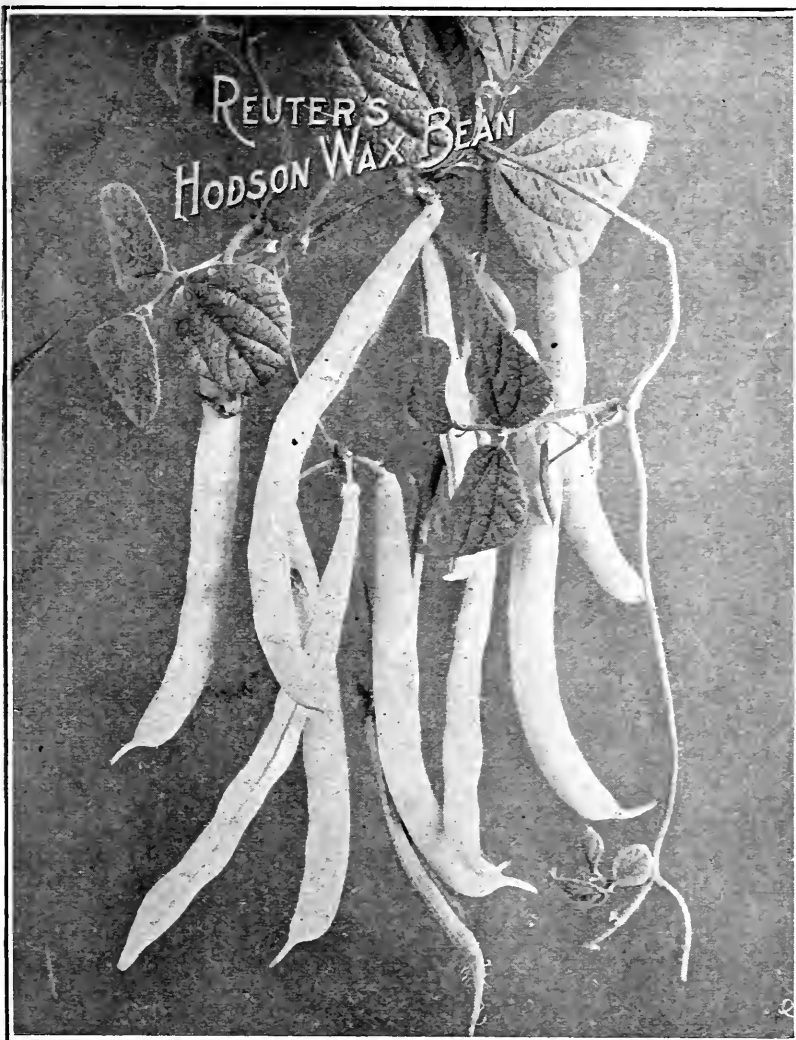
REUTER'S WEBBER WAX

A new Wax Bean of distinct character. This bean is quite popular in Tangipahoa Parish, La., grown extensively by many of the leading gardeners who claim that it resists disease and drouth effectively, and, in addition, is immensely prolific and a splendid shipper. I have secured a small lot which I can offer in limited quantities to my customers. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's wax but are orunder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 5 bu. or more at \$5.75 per bu.



The price on beans, except for packets, do not include postage. If to go by mail, add 3 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart.



BEANS, Wax-Podded Bush Varieties

DAVIS KIDNEY WHITE WAX



An excellent bean in every respect. The vines are vigorous and extremely prolific. The pods are long, straight, waxy yellow, and of good quality. The vine is rustless, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. An excellent shipper.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

CURRIES RUST-PROOF WAX

The Earliest and Most Prolific of All Wax Beans



A superior variety for the market; very early and productive. Tender and absolutely stringless, and proof against rust. Grown side by side for many years with other Wax Beans, nearly all of them more or less affected by rust, this bean remained entirely free from rust. Pods are long, flat, and of fine quality. We highly recommend this splendid market gardener's variety, as it is especially adapted to long-distance shipments.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX

A splendid sort grown by this famous grower of high-grade beans. Large, flat, golden yellow and very fleshy pods. It has an excellent flavor and is less likely to be stringy than any other rust-proof beans. A strong grower and remarkably productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

GERMAN PROLIFIC BLACK WAX

An improved strain of the old Black Wax. The earliest of all wax beans. Dwarf Bush growth; very productive. Its handsome, yellow, fleshy, stringless pods commend it for both home and market garden purposes.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX

This sort is also known as Perfection Wax. The pods are very large and flat, often twelve inches long. When well grown it is one of the most showy of the wax beans. The seed is very large, flat, dark violet.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

Two Money-Making Sorts

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Both Enormously Productive

HENDERSON'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA



The earliest of the bush limas; two weeks earlier than any of the climbing limas. It is small in size, but enormously productive, a reliable cropper, and of extra fine quality. The New Orleans market gardeners plant no other bush lima, which is the best argument in its favor we can offer.

Price, pkt 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Pole Beans are later and more productive than Bush Beans. Set the poles four to six feet apart, and the ground well drawn around them before the seeds are planted. Don't cover the seeds more than one or two inches.

REUTER'S CREASEBACK POLE BEANS

A Perfectly Round, Green-Podded Pole Bean. A Prolific and Continuous Bearer. Superior Quality.

For the Southern market gardener the best pole bean in cultivation. This variety is raised almost exclusively by the New Orleans truckers, and thousands of hampers of beans raised from our special stocks are annually shipped to the Northern markets. Last year I shipped more than fifty thousand hampers. This bean is given the preference over all other sorts on any market in the United States. The pods average five to six inches in length, perfectly round, solidly fleshy, and of the finest quality. It is the earliest pole bean grown.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.50; peck \$2.75; bu. \$7.50.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC

Very productive and popular here, owing to the fact that it commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush, and keeps on producing until killed by the frost. Largely raised here for a fall crop on this account.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD

An early, very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp, when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.40; peck \$2.25; bu. \$7.00.

IMPROVED BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

A true form of the large White Lima. The bushes are of sturdy growth, bearing profusely very large pods in clusters of five to eight. It is far superior to any other large lima bean now existing, and has the same good eating qualities as the best large pole limas, while the plants are more productive. The bushes stand very erect and hold their pods well off the soil.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX

A novelty of recent introduction possessing all the qualities of its green-pod namesake. The long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The mature pods are often eight to nine inches in length. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean well adapted to our Southern latitudes. Its very large, golden yellow pods are certainly handsome in appearance, and are unexcelled in quality by any wax podded bean of its class.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; gal. \$1.25; peck \$2.00; bu. \$7.00.

REUTER'S EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX

The grandest yellow-podded Pole Bean in cultivation. Pods are produced in clusters of from 4 to 6 the entire length of the vine, and are fit for use a long time after reaching maturity.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

The culture of pole limas is the same as for other pole beans, except that on account of being more tender, the seed is usually planted one to two weeks later. If planted too early, they are apt to rot in the ground.



REUTER'S SIEVA, or SMALL LIMA

The Best Pole Lima Bean for the South. It is the earliest of all Pole Limas. Grows quickly, immensely productive and bears continuously throughout the season.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA

A vigorous grower and very prolific. Pods are from five to eight inches long. On account of its immense pods, it is a favorite with many of the market gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

Tested for
Germination

BEETS

All French-
Grown Seed

My stocks are grown for me in France, as that country excels the world for the production of the finest quality of Beet Seed. They are all grown from carefully-selected full-grown roots, uniform as to size, shape and color, and I believe my strains are unsurpassed. During 1913 I sold more than 20,000 pounds of Beet Seed to the New Orleans Market Gardeners. Sow 10 lbs to the acre.

Culture—The ground for Beets should be rich and well cultivated. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and about one inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin to from four to six inches. In this latitude Beets are sown from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some growers sow them every month in the year. Can also be sown broadcast.

REUTER'S CRESCENT CITY BEET—The Best of the Early Beets

A strain of Beets similar to Crosby, but of darker color and finer form. It is the best red turnip in cultivation and is grown extensively by the local market gardeners, who consider it the earliest and best bunching beet ever introduced. In quality and color it is without an equal, very fine grained, tender and sweet, and free from stringy and woody character. The color is deep red, almost black; tops are not too small, thus making it an ideal bunching sort. Our stock is grown expressly for us by a most famous French Seed Grower, and our carefully selected stock will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other strain obtainable. Mr. Peter Campere, a leading New Orleans market gardener, states: "Reuter's Crescent City Beet is without a doubt the finest sort I have ever planted. I have never seen a crop more uniform in shape, size and color, and intend to plant no other variety."

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

REUTER'S CROSBY EGYPTIAN

A highly selected strain of a most famous Beet. This superfine stock is eagerly sought after by the New Orleans market gardeners and we have hundreds of testimonials on file from leading growers throughout the South giving this grand selection first place among early market Beets. In this particular strain we believe there is embodied every good feature required to make a grand early market beet. Mr. Reuter recommends it to all his critical gardener friends with the assurance that no money can buy better. Our strain is kept top notch by our responsible foreign growers, who exert the utmost care in growing in order to retain in equal proportion, earliness, shape and color. No matter how much you think of the strain you have been planting, plant this and compare results. Many customers purchase from fifty to one hundred pounds and often more.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

REUTER'S CRIMSON GLOBE BEET

Second Early and Main Crop

This splendid variety has been grown quite extensively in many sections of the country and the tremendous increasing demand indicates that it gives thorough satisfaction. Color is deep blood red, fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown in the top of the bulb. The Beet is entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap root. No up-to-date grower can afford to be without this excellent new sort. For home use it is of equal quality as the Detroit, but it is not quite as dark in color, though earlier in maturing.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

REUTER'S SELECTED EDMANDS BEET

Good for bunching, and is a standard winter beet, largely cultivated by the local truckers. Its rather large tops make it a very desirable bunching sort. Roots are of good form, nearly round; flesh is a deep red color, and always sweet and tender.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

REUTER'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

A superior selection of Blood Turnip Beet, dark red, fine flavor. It forms medium-sized, sound, half-flattened bulbs. Good for late or early planting.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

REUTER'S CHICAGO MARKET

The most perfect dark blood-red kind. Even the leaves of every beet are of the darkest glossy red, almost black color. It is turnip-shaped, medium in size, tops of good size, which make it an exceptional good bunching sort.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP—MAIN CROP

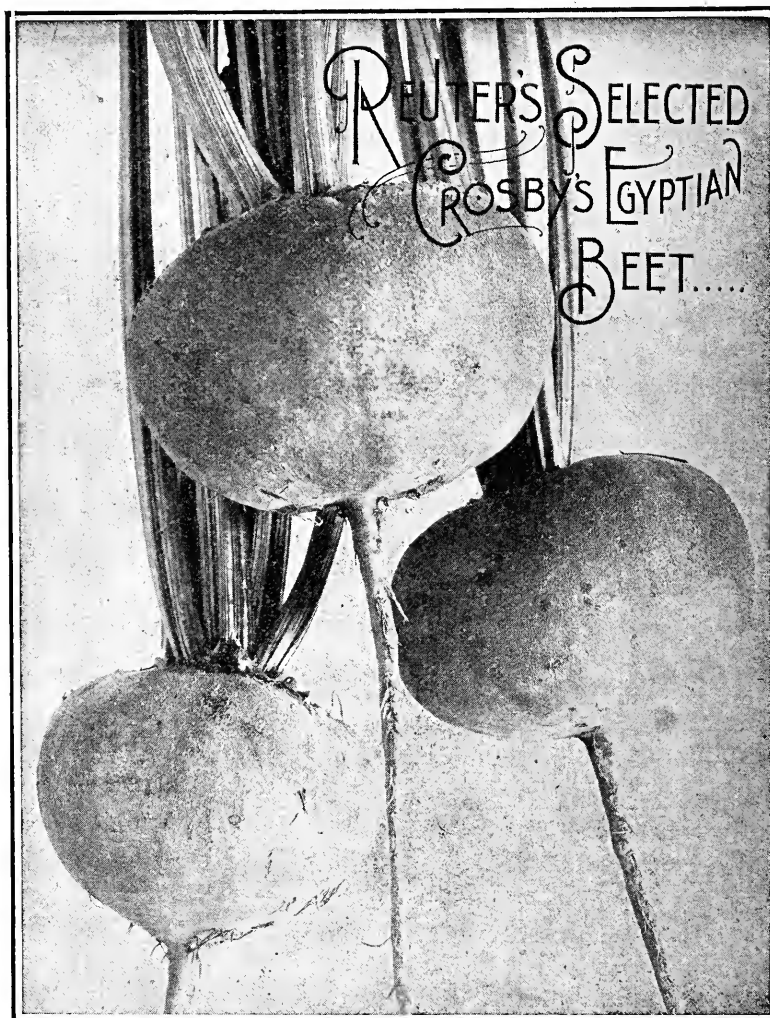
A very fine strain of turnip-shaped beet. Top small, upright growing, thus permitting close planting. Color of skin dark blood red; flesh bright red. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and lasting. It is a great favorite on many markets, and we have sold large quantities to Southern truckers with good results.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE

This is the best extra early variety grown for this market. Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh of a bright red color. It does not grow to a large size, and is therefore preferred by the large truckers in this section for shipping purposes. Our strain has a great reputation among the New Orleans gardeners, and hundreds of them plant only our superior stock.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.



NEW BEET! REUTER'S FIREBALL

A new and distinct extra early perfectly globe-shaped Beet. It is not only the handsomest beet on the market, but is also of superlative quality and a sure market winner. The flesh is a brilliant fiery red, fine grained, very solid, crisp and sweet. It has a very small tap root, slender leaf stalks and a smooth skin, making it valuable for the market gardener who caters to a fancy trade. The very small tops, which do not permit as great rapidity in bunching as the larger tops of some other kinds, have the advantage of taking less room in a bed. Seed is in very limited supply.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet)

This variety is grown exclusively for its leaf stalks, which are used the same as Spinach. It is a great favorite in this market, where it is found in every garden. The culture is the same as Beets. We offer this season a particularly choice strain, which will be quickly appreciated by all critical growers.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

American Grown Beet Seed does not do well in the South. Don't be deceived and buy elsewhere because the price is lower. The same critical dealers and growers buy in large quantities from us year after year.

Mangels and Sugar BEETS for Stock Feeding

Root Crops are highly valuable to the Southern Farmer. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as they are very nutritious and fattening, and improve the health and condition of the stock, and also the quality and quantity of the milk. They yield enormously, and can be grown at a trifling cost from our highly reselected imported seed. Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessity, and the tremendous increasing demand from all sections of the South is the best evidence that these people are awakening to the vital importance of planting Root Crops for cattle feed. Everyone who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either Mangels or Sugar Beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.

Live stock on the farm means wealth. Cattle, hogs and sheep are the farmers' greatest assets. Live stock raising makes prosperity. With the advent of the boll-weevil, and the present three-year tariff on sugar, it is essential that the planter divert his attention to raising something that is more lucrative than either of these staples. To wait until he is financially broke before making the change is folly. We must begin now to start a small stock of cows and hogs to insure a monthly cash income. A cow is good for at least ten years and gives a calf each year, which will soon total a nice herd. Begin as soon as possible with a few cattle. Take good care of them. Feed them properly. Give them plenty of good nourishing feed, such as sugar beets, good hay, good corn, good oats, etc. They will thrive and will not need a lot of attention. You can grow all these feed stuffs on your farm with the proper care and attention. We are in a natural cattle country. Our mild winters afford us pasture the year through. Cattle require little attention in the summer time. But, in the winter, they must be given more care, more nutritious feed, such as corn silage, stock beets, oats, etc.

Cattle-raising offers the greatest opportunity for the improvement of existing conditions on your farm. There is no reason why you should not have a herd of cattle, which will be a constant source of cash income. With the present one-crop system, the Southern farmer is usually short of cash during the growing seasons. He must wait until his crop is harvested before he can get any money, but with a few cows, hogs, sheep, etc., he will always have ready cash, making him independent and prosperous.

Successful cultivation depends largely upon the well-prepared seed bed, ploughed deep and well pulverized. The best soil is a rich, friable sand, or clayey loam. Rich, mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots, which though excellent for feed, are of little value for sugar-making. Sow in the fall and winter in rows two feet apart, and thin to nine inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The seed should be well covered with about one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. Cultivate frequently. Sow six to eight pounds to the acre.

MANGELS

REUTER'S MAMMOTH LONG RED

A Wonderful Yields.

One of the best mangels ever offered to the grower. It produces large roots, uniformly straight and well formed, weighing from thirty to forty pounds each, of a beautiful red color, wonderfully productive, average 1,200 to 1,600 bushels to the acre. Its keeping qualities cannot be excelled. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. My seed stocks are carefully selected for heavy yielding qualifications.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

GIANT ECKENDORF MANGEL

It is a popular German variety, and is more largely planted in that country than any other sort. The roots are cylindrical in shape and grow mostly above the surface. The weights of the roots differ from fifteen to twenty pounds. This variety is especially valuable, not only on account of its high percentage of dry matter, but for the phenomenal yields. Awarded first-class certificate by Danish Government, where our seed is grown.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

SLUDSTRUP MANGEL

An exceptionally large-growing variety, and of the finest quality grown from a selection that has been bred year after year from the most perfect and largest specimens. The root is large. It is a remarkable yielder and contains a very high percentage of dry matter. Our seed is Danish grown. First-class certificate awarded.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

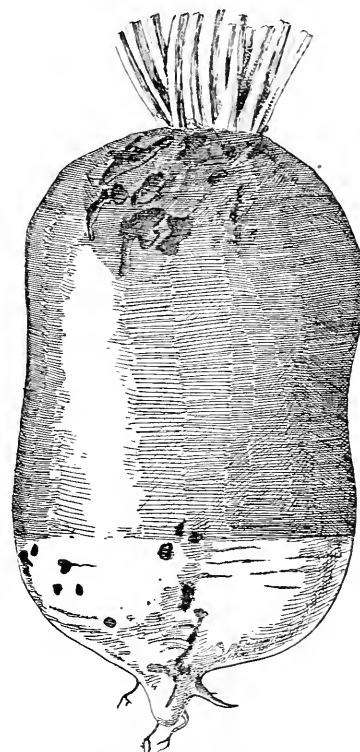
GOLDEN TANKARD

One of the best long yellow mangels in cultivation. Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and midribs; neck very small. Roots large, ovoid, but bottom usually of larger diameter than top, light gray above ground, deep orange below. Flesh yellow. Matures earlier than other large sorts. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.



Reuter's Mammoth
Long Red Mangel



Mangel Eckendorf

French Seed Only

SUGAR BEETS

Germinated Before Sold

The growing of Sugar Beets offers a great opportunity for the profitable extension and diversification of agricultural industries in the South. The sugar beet is proving a profitable crop for the farmer. Its influence in developing stock breeding feeding, and dairy industries is attracting the favorable attention of farmers interested in these pursuits. The rapid growth in our sales of sugar beet seed within the past year shows that the value of this important crop is gaining recognition. The two best sorts are mentioned below. I obtain the seed from France. These two sorts contain the highest percentage of sugar. Yields of fifteen to twenty tons to the acre have been frequently made in the South, and from these beets 13 to 18 per cent of sugar can be obtained.

My good growers in France are specialists, and every care is exercised to improve the stocks by selecting the most important types and heaviest yielders, and those that contain a very large percentage of dry matter. It is essential that the grower purchase the best seed, carefully test the vitality before planting, and be SURE of its source.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN

This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar factories. Roots are a little larger than Vilmorin's Improved, and a little hardier and easier grown. Tops rather large; leaves slightly waved. Yields from twelve to eighteen tons per acre.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED

One of the richest in sugar content of the sorts in cultivation. It will do better on new lands than any other, suffers less from the excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. Tops are of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. Grows entirely under the ground, and yields good crops under ordinary conditions. Fine for cattle feeding.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Note—Write for prices on larger quantities. Remember that all root crops are profitable and nutritious for stock feeding. I sell large quantities of Carrots, Turnips, and Rutabagas for the same purpose. You cannot improve your stock more quickly than with Mangels and Sugar Beets. Include a few pounds in your order this spring. My stocks are large and extra fine.

One Ounce Will
Produce 3000 Plants

CAULIFLOWER

Cheap Cauliflower Seed
Cannot Be Good

All the Cauliflower Seed I offer is produced by the most famous growers in Denmark, in such localities that are best adapted to their perfect development. The seed is saved from heads especially selected for seed purposes and can be absolutely depended upon for best possible crops.

ALL PACKETS 10 CENTS POSTPAID

Culture—Cauliflower succeeds well in any soil where cabbage will grow. It therefore thrives best in deep, rich, sandy soil, and requires plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Late Italian and Large Algiers should be planted from April to July. The latter month and June is the best time for sowing the Early Giant Italian. During June, July, August, September, October and November the Algiers can be sown. The Algiers is considered the finest in this section. The Early Snowball can be sown from August to February, and oftentimes as late as March, if the season is favorable, although the fall sowing is the most preferable. Dusting with Hammond's Slug Shot and Tobacco Dust are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests.

REUTER'S PEERLESS LARGE

ALGIERS CAULIFLOWER



Unsurpassed variety. Beyond a doubt the finest cauliflower to plant in the South. It will head where others fail.

It is a magnificent variety and produces large, beautiful, solid, white heads. It is of dwarf habit and vigorous growth, quite early. The leaves protect the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would perhaps ruin other sorts. We have made careful and continuous tests of this strain, and grown with the stocks offered by other seedsmen, our strain is far superior to all.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$2.25; 1b. \$8.00.

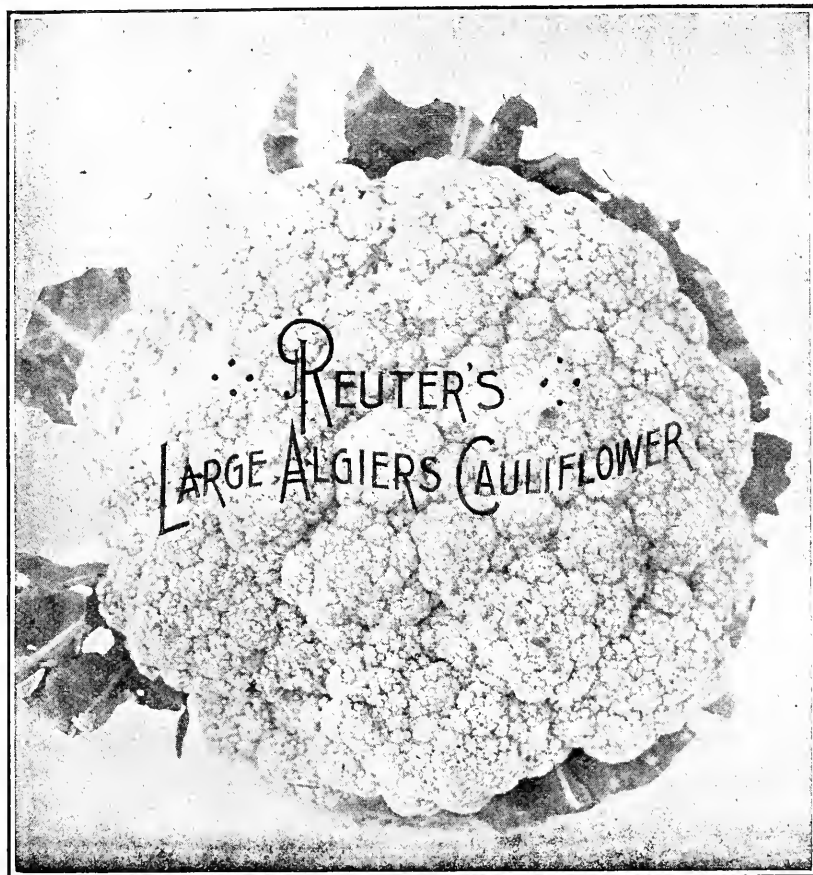


REUTER'S EARLY ITALIAN GIANT

A magnificent sort extensively cultivated by Southern truckers. Our strain is pure.

One of the finest varieties, of vigorous growth, heads very large, white and compact, and thoroughly protected by the leaves. Our seed is the finest procurable from a noted foreign grower, and is largely in demand throughout the South.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1b. \$6.00.



REUTER'S EARLY SNOWBALL



The growing of this splendid variety in Louisiana and other Southern States during the winter months has reached enormous proportions, and it is indeed getting to be a profitable industry. This is the most popular early variety. Such prices as \$2.50 per dozen in Chicago, \$3.00 per dozen in New York, and \$4.50 per dozen in Boston were most encouraging for the Louisiana planters during December and January of last year, and the acreage has increased to such an extent that it has developed a new truck crop for our section—winter cauliflower. I handle only the finest selection of pure Danish Seed. Cheap Cauliflower Seed cannot be good, whether you buy it here or import it yourself direct. The price should never be questioned, and a good grower of Cauliflower never hesitates to pay twenty dollars a pound for the best seed procurable. My strain of this famous variety produces round heads, pure white, of medium size, and perfectly solid. The plants are compact, with short outside leaves, and therefore allowing close planting. My seed never fails to please the most exacting. If you are interested in the growing of winter cauliflower, write to the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La., for their Bulletin No. 140, "Preliminary Report on Winter Cauliflower." It is a leaflet well written by Mr. Tiebout, an able horticulturist of this state.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.50; 1b. \$20.00.



Reuter's Early Snowball



REUTER'S LATE ITALIAN GIANT

A very large sort, which is cultivated rather extensively in the South. The heads are uniformly large, white and compact. Should not be sown later than June, as it takes seven to nine months before it heads.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1b. \$6.00.

REUTER'S EARLY DWARF ERFURT

A very early, very distinct and really valuable variety, but difficult to keep true to name. Our thoroughbred strain is a very popular one. Of dwarf habit, close, compact growth, a sure header, curd close and white. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration, we recommend the strain.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.50; 1b. \$20.00.



DRY WEATHER, OR DANISH GIANT

This new strain is originated in Denmark, and we earnestly recommend it to all market gardeners for a trial. Especially adapted for sections subject to long dry seasons, as it will grow and produce the finest heads in spite of lack of moisture. Heads grow to a large size, and very solid; pure white, and of the finest flavor. Valuable for growing in the Southern States.

We import our stock direct from the originator.
Price, oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1b. \$18.00.

**Biggest Growers in the South
Plant My Celery Seed**

CELERY

**I Import this Seed
Direct from France**



Culture—Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and during August and September for a late crop. Sow in shallow boxes indoors, or in a finely prepared seed bed out-doors. See to it that the seeds are not covered too deep, and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to a satisfactory growth. When the plants are about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine or ten inches wide and about two feet apart, made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. Plants should be from six to eight inches apart. When planted out during the hot summer months, the trenches should be shaded. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds or liquid manure will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be banked up with earth from both sides to bleach it for the market.

REUTER'S GOLDEN

SELF-BLANCHING CELERY



This is the strain that is so popular throughout this entire big country. Extensively cultivated throughout the South, and the demand for my super-fine French Seed the past year has been tremendous. No other strain can give you the same satisfaction. No matter how much other seedsmen will try to get your order for Celery Seed, always be sure that you are obtaining stock grown in France by Vilmorin. This is the only kind I handle. It is compact in growth and the stalks are large, solid, and of a remarkably beautiful rich golden yellow, very crisp and tender, and free from stringiness. Don't buy American Grown Golden Self Blanching Celery Seed. It does not do well in the South.

Price, pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$4.00; ub. \$15.00.

PERFECTION WHITE PLUME—REUTER'S SELECTED STOCK

A very early sort, but not compared in quality or appearance with our superior strain of Golden Self-Blanching. The plant is a very rapid grower, and the leaves are light green, with tips almost white. Our strain is extra select.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

GIANT PASCAL

One of the best varieties for fall or winter use. It is a vigorous grower, producing very large, broad, thick stalks, which are of excellent quality and entirely stringless. A very good market sort.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CUTTING, OR SOUP CELERY

This variety is sown in the early spring in rows, and the tops are cut when three or four inches high for use as soup flavoring. Grows very rapidly and will furnish a succession of cuttings throughout the season.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CELERIAC—Turnip-Rooted Celery

A popular German vegetable that is worthy of more extensive cultivation. Grown exclusively for the roots, which are used in salads or boiled like Parsnips or Turnips. Flavor very similar to Celery.

GIANT PRAGUE

Best of the class, very large and smooth roots. A desirable sort for market.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.60.



Celeriac

**Sometimes Called
Chicory**

ENDIVE

**Best Standard
Varieties**

REUTER'S MARKET GARDENERS' GREEN CURLED

The standard sort for fall and winter crop. Very hardy, leaves beautifully curled, very tender. Our strain is the long-standing type, easily blanched and of an attractive appearance. Hundreds of carloads of this variety are shipped to the Northern markets from New Orleans during the winter. Our strain is far superior to the cheaper California grown stock, as we import our seed direct from France.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.



BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (ESCAROLLE)



A variety having large, thick broad leaves, slightly curled and light green in color. The inner leaves form a large heart, which blanches nearly white, and is crisp, tender and of a very fine flavor. Raised extensively by the local gardeners. Our strain is unexcelled.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

1 oz. to 3,500 Plants

KALE, or BORECOLE

German Greens

This variety of the Cabbage tribe is known as Curly Greens, or Kale. Well known and extensively planted by foreigners, but little used by others. Sow in the spring and transplant with the late cabbage in early summer. For fall crop, sow early in September in drills or broadcast; they will produce small tops which can be used during the winter months; if slightly covered with manure or litter will continue to grow until spring. The leaves are fit to use as soon as they get a touch of frost. To

preserve them during early winter, treat them the same as Cabbage.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

A dwarf, very hard and popular with all market gardeners. The leaves are as curly as Parsley, tender and of fine flavor. We have secured a very fine strain.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

VARIOUS USEFUL AND MARKETABLE VEGETABLES



Corn Salad

An annual with aromatic leaves resembling Parsley in appearance, and is used extensively in this section for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Also used for garnishing purposes. Should be sown in the fall and spring.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CHERVIL (Cerfeuil)

BROCCOLI

A vegetable similar to Cauliflower, of less delicate flavor, but much hardier. Further north than New Orleans it is cultivated extensively, as it does better than Cauliflower, being hardier. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower.

PURPLE CAPE—The leading sort. Heads are purplish, and resembles the Algiers Cauliflower in habit of growth.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

COLLARDS

Our Collard seed is grown in the South from the finest stocks and our strain cannot be excelled for purity and quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN

A variety of Cabbage that does not form a head, but produces a mass of leaves. Very hardy and continuous grower. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves its quality. Sow thick in drills, in rather rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin out to two or three feet apart in the row when of proper size. In this latitude it can be sown from January to May, and August to October.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads on the side of the stalk of the plant. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled the same way as Cauliflower. Cultivate the same as Cabbage.

IMPROVED HALF-DWARF—The very best and purest strain. An excellent yielder.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

GARDEN CRESS

WATERCRESS—Highly esteemed as a salad, also for garnishing purposes. This plant grows best in very moist land or on the edge of shallow, running streams. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills in moist ground. When well started, transplant the young plants to the borders of the stream or moist land where it is to grow. The plants will spread rapidly and soon afford a good supply for cutting and can be cut repeatedly throughout the season.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed. It is a quick grower; leaves finely cut and feathery, like a good parsley. Growth is dwarf and compact.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CORN SALAD (Doucet)

This is a hardy, quick-growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter. Sow the seed broadcast, or in drills nine inches part during the fall and winter.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Chervil

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Every garden should contain a few herbs, as they are useful in many ways; some possess culinary as well as medicinal properties.

Most of the varieties thrive best in rich, mellow soil. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring in very shallow drills, after which rake finely and give a gentle pressure with a board or back of a spade. Most of them should be cut when in full bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE. For garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

BASIL, SWEET. Used in soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

BORAGE. Excellent for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CARAWAY. For confectionery, medicine and flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN. Used for medicine and ornamental bedding plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CATNIP. For medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

CORIANDER. Seeds are aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DILL. Seeds used for seasoning. For Dill pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

FENNEL. Sweet. Used in sauces. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

LAVENDER. Aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

MAJORAM, SWEET. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

ROSMARY. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

SAGE. Leaves used for seasoning purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SAVORY, SUMMER. Used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

THYME, FRENCH. For seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

WORMWOOD. Used medicinally and beneficial to poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ROQUETTE

Is used as a salad, which it resembles very much. Sow from September to March. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SORREL

Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. It is used for various purposes in the kitchen; also in soup and salad. Cooked like Spinach. kt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT MY SEEDS!

Big Wells, Texas, Oct. 3rd, 1913.

I am putting out a crop of your seed and I want to show the growers what good strains you have. My onion seed is up and a fine stand, also the other growers. Your Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, etc., have no equal, also other seeds, and all growers who have purchased from you are well satisfied.

T. A. McNAMARA.

Oscar, La., May 29th, 1913.

I have tried nine different seed houses—your seeds are infinitely superior to all.

WALTER C. PARLANGE.

Hempstead, Texas, Aug. 27th, 1913.

Allow me to compliment your seed. All seed that I ordered from you gave perfect satisfaction. I secured a good crop with good success, so please send me a copy of your catalogue next year, as I will be able to double my order.

P. J. GREEN.

Cheneyville, La., Aug. 25th, 1913.

I am proud to state that all seed I ordered in the spring has proved to be better than recommended. I will always buy my seeds from you.

C. I. GRAYSON.

I have several thousand similar letters on file.

Reuter's High-Bred Tested CABBAGE SEED

PEERLESS STRAINS OF UNEXCELLED QUALITY AND PURITY

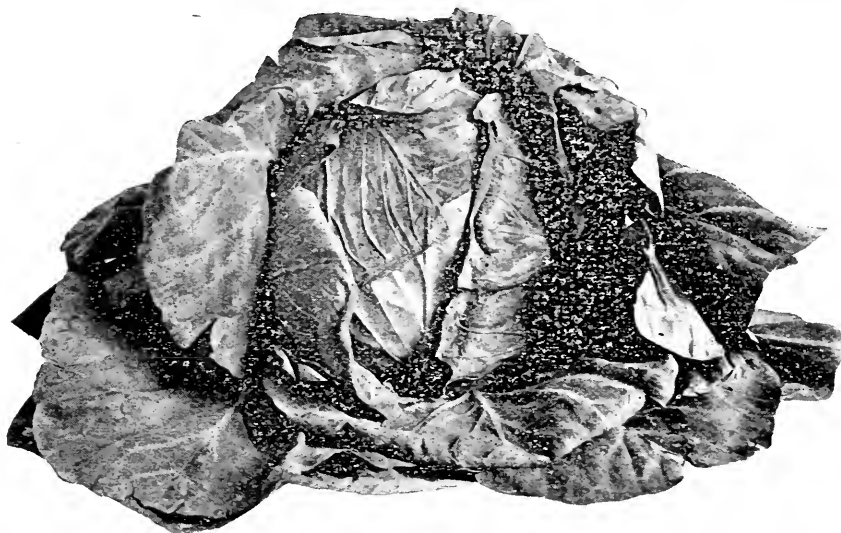
There is no vegetable cultivated more extensively in the South than Cabbage. Thousands of acres of the best lands in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and other Southern States are now growing this staple crop. The growing of this important vegetable has become an industry in itself. I sold enough Cabbage Seed this past summer to plant 40,000 acres in Cabbage alone. Just think of it! More than 8,000 pounds of the purest Long Island Grown Cabbage Seed left my store in less than four months! This is surely a magnificent tribute to my honest efforts to give my customers the best seed that can be grown. The truckers that buy this Cabbage Seed from me every year are sound, sensible, progressive men who value every dollar they spend for seed. But they never question my prices. They know from actual experience that I am giving them one hundred cents' worth of quality for every dollar they expend. Did you ever stop to think that it only requires about four ounces of good, virile, sound, fresh Cabbage Seed to plant per acre? Even if you pay me fifty cents a pound more than you can buy elsewhere, this is only about ten cents an acre. The cost of setting an acre in Cabbage, the fertilizer, the cultivation, the marketing, etc., makes it worth more than 10 cents an acre to insure your crop by planting good seed? When you realize how important a crop it is, and how much is dependent upon the seed you plant, you will no longer consider the few cents a pound you pay me for strictly trustworthy cabbage seed. Don't think for one single moment that all Cabbage Seed is the same. Because a seedsman attaches a name to a cabbage similar to the kind I offer you does not necessarily mean that the seed is the same. All of my Cabbage Seed, with the exception of a few sorts I have grown in Denmark, are grown for me on Long Island. I DO NOT SELL English, Holland, French, or Western Seed at all. I cannot afford to do it, and risk losing your trade, and you losing your crop through worthless seed. There is more trickery in selling Cabbage Seed than in any other line I know of. Irresponsible firms, with little or no reputation, can very readily offer you cheap mongrel foreign Cabbage Seed at considerably less than I pay my good growers on Long Island. When you buy my seed you are planting dependable seed, sure to produce a crop, uniform in growth, heading characteristics, and maturity. When you plant REUTER'S CABBAGE SEED you cease to worry about the outcome of your crop. I will do my share in forming the foundation of your cabbage crop by giving you the finest seed in the world, so it is up to you to make good, by careful cultivation, fertilizers, and using discretion in marketing the crop when matured. You may have the finest land in the South, you may cultivate and fertilize this ground to the highest, but if the seed you plant is mongrel stocks, you can't produce a good crop, and absolute failure will be the result of one year's work. Suppose your crop should yield fifteen tons per acre and Cabbage is selling for \$30.00 per ton, or a profit to you of \$450.00 per acre, don't you think it false economy to try to save about twenty-five or fifty cents a pound, or ten cents an acre, and buy seed of doubtful parentage? You can always depend upon my seed. They will produce good results.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE! What will it be this year? Don't take my word for it when I urge you to plant my Cabbage Seed. Go to the man in your section who has the finest crop of Cabbage and ask him where he bought his seed, and nine times out of ten, he will say Reuter. I sell more Cabbage Seed during the summer months than any seed house in the South sells in twelve months. Why? I give you nothing but quality all the time. I give you pedigree seed from extra re-selected stock seeds. I sell you seed at a reasonable margin of profit, which may look high to you, at first glance, but the crop results are what you are seeking, and you realize that it is necessary that you plant the BEST—REUTER'S CABBAGE SEED IS AT THE PINNACLE OF THIS CLASS. Don't be misled by low prices and extravagant claims of some seedsmen, both North and South, who don't know where the cabbage seed they offer you is grown. My Cabbage Seed Crops are personally inspected by me, or one of my boys (I have four) each and every year. I KNOW WHAT I AM SELLING YOU. You will REALIZE this when the crop is produced.

R. & G. Riess, two of our most prominent market-gardeners, say: "We pronounce your Cabbage Seed the best ever planted."

Write my Free Service Bureau for Directions for Cultivating Cabbage in YOUR Section.

FOUR GREAT AND GRAND SORTS FOR TEXAS GROWERS



REUTER'S PEERLESS DAYBREAK CABBAGE

REUTER'S GENUINE MONSTER SUREHEAD

Proved Trustworthy—Needs no Introduction to Texas Growers

This is the Cabbage you have heard so much about. Thousands of acres are annually sown with this one sort. It is the finest type of second early cabbage on the market, and has won for itself great esteem among the most discriminating growers in Southwest Texas, where I sell more than a thousand pounds annually. I am very particular about my stock of this variety, and have had my growers pay extra critical attention to the elimination of all "off-types" in my seed crops—the result is that I am able to offer you a strain much better than you can buy anywhere, no matter how much you may pay. It is popular all through the South for its size and sure heading qualifications. The heads are uniform in size, very solid, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Being a strong and vigorous grower, it will withstand lots of inclement weather without rotting. A favorite, because it has made good in every sense of the word.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

REUTER'S ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET

A very fine late cabbage highly esteemed by the growers in Texas where I sell hundreds of pounds. Last year I had more orders for this strain than I was able to handle, and the result was that many of my best customers were disappointed. My grower on Long Island only delivered me nine hundred pounds on my contract order, and this was not nearly enough to go around. It is a strong grower, and is said to stand warm weather better than most other sorts. The heads are extra large, round, flattened on top, fine grained and keep exceptionally well. In many respects it resembles my Peerless Flat Dutch, but is somewhat different in growth. My seed stock is good—cannot be better.

Price, pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

REUTER'S PEERLESS DAY-BREAK



New to you. Two years old to me. I have planted it, produced it, and shipped it in car-load lots. I have carefully studied its growth, time of maturity, shipping qualifications, and urge you to plant it on my own say-so. I don't usually like the idea of breaking away from the usual path and offer something distinct. I would rather improve the good, old, standard, reliable sorts that have always made good. But this is a dandy cabbage. You will eventually plant it. Taken from every angle REUTER'S PEERLESS DAY-BREAK CABBAGE is a winner for the market gardener who plants money-making varieties to produce marketable crops. Here is a cabbage that is only rivaled by the Famed Surehead. Its growth is particularly strong and vigorous, its color dark bluish green, indicating robust constitution and healthy development. The leaves are broad and well filled out to their juncture with the stem. The stem is short and broad under the head, but tapers almost to a point where it enters the ground. The head is thick and flat, with the outer leaves covering it well across the center. It is very large, solid and of the most excellent quality. There is no coarseness, everything on the cabbage is well developed. It will eventually supersede many of the old well-established standard sorts that are favorite in the trucking centers. If you have had trouble in getting your cabbage to head this year, change your seed. Plant Day-Break. There was scarcely a single failure in my whole field, and the heads averaged fifteen to thirty pounds each. Remember that this is not a novelty, but a thoroughly tried and tested sort, proved reliable. Order a pound or so when you are ready to plant. This is a profitable suggestion.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

REUTER'S TEXAS VOLGA—TRUE STOCK



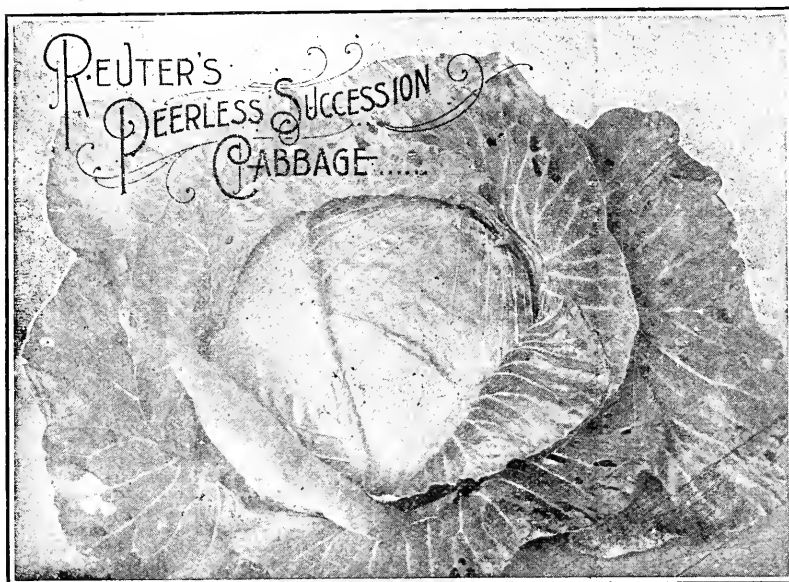
I sometimes wish that I were gifted with a greater variety of beautiful words, so that I could use some of them in describing certain kinds of vegetables grown from my seeds. This is one of them. Here is one cabbage that has made good, and everybody in Texas that grows Cabbage to any extent will bear out my statement. It was primarily a Russian variety that was introduced within the last few years and found to be profitable and especially adapted to the climate and soil in Southwest Texas, where it now leads all others. It is a quick grower, maturing about the same time, or possibly a little earlier, than my Monster Surehead. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. It will outsell all other cabbage at sight. Grows close to the ground and produces heads that are exceptionally uniform in size, shape, and maturity. I want to call your special attention, if you are interested in quality, to this strain, as its excellent quality, flavor, tenderness, and crispness is unequalled. I offer only Long Island Seed—bred up to the acme of perfection by growers who have devoted their lives to this one branch of agriculture—growing cabbage seed.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Finest Tested Sorts

CABBAGE

*Write for Prices on
Larger Quantities*



REUTER'S PEERLESS SUCCESSION

Best Second Early Cabbage in Existence



This grand variety comes in a few days later than our Early Summer, but is nearly double the size of that variety. Our strain is the result of many years of continuous care and critical selection, and we have at last secured a perfectly true stock of seed. We have on file today more than two hundred unsolicited letters from prominent truckers throughout the South in regard to its great excellence. It is the best bred variety in America, and it is doubtful if we have a Cabbage that possesses more uniform heading characteristics. Under favorable conditions every plant will produce a head, and they run remarkably uniform in shape, size and markings. We believe it to be the most reliable cabbage ever introduced. The heads are medium size, very firm and solid, averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. Average twelve to fifteen pounds, but many weigh more.

Price (sealed packages), pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$10.75 (prepaid).

Note—We only sell the seed of this magnificent variety in Sealed Packages. The enormous demand for it last season requires us to protect ourselves and our customers in this manner. Be sure to get our critically Grown-Reselected Long Island Stock, which is procurable only direct from us.

Seeds are different from other merchandise. The true value of seeds can only be established after weeks or months of labor. Why buy from haphazard, non-experienced seedsmen and take a chance? Seeds of the highest grade and purest strain can only be obtained from practical trained seedsmen, with an honorable reputation that has been made and must be maintained.

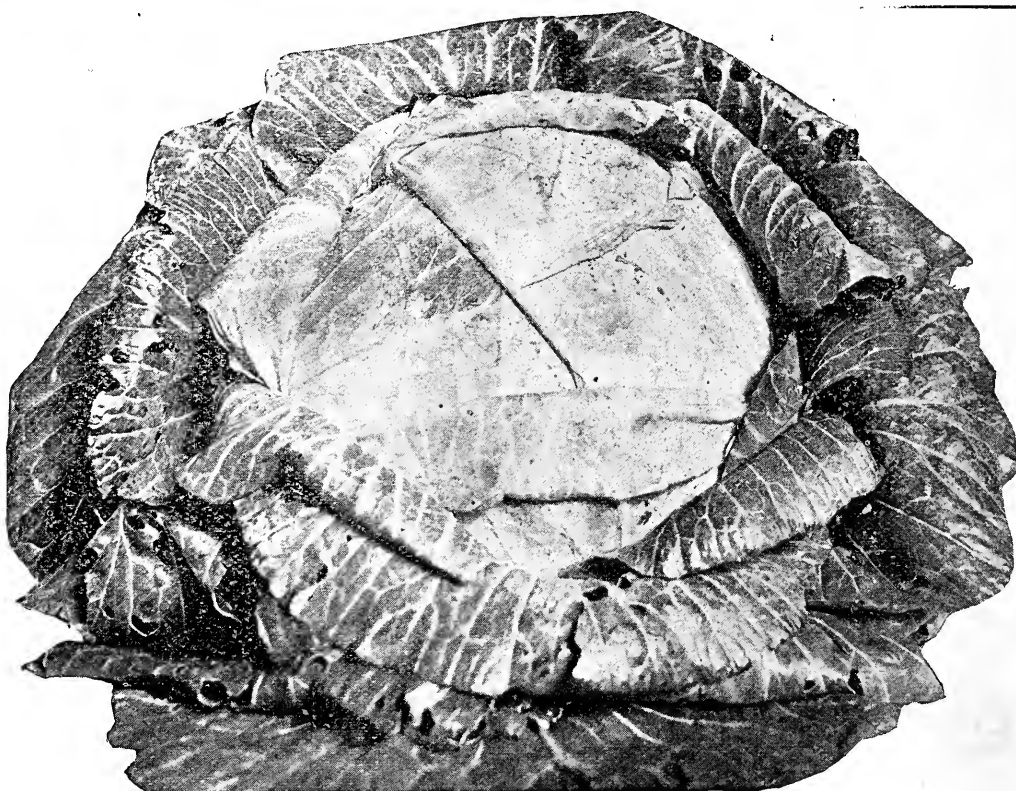
REUTER'S PEERLESS LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

The Finest Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in the World.



The most magnificent strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage ever introduced, and pronounced by the most experienced cabbage growers throughout the South as the finest type on the market. The heads are flat, grow very large and solid and of the finest quality, often weighing fifteen to forty pounds. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and color bluish green. The remarkable success obtained from this Cabbage by the New Orleans market gardeners and hundreds of other critical growers throughout the South convinces us that the demand will be greater than ever, and on account of the short crop of seed the past season, we would advise early ordering in order to avoid disappointment. Remember that the genuine seed is sold only under our seal.

oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$8.75 (prepaid).



Reuter's Peerless Large Late Flat Dutch

REUTER'S IMPROVED AMERICAN DRUMHEAD

A standard winter cabbage for main crop. A sure header and very regular in growth. It forms large, hard, solid, flattened heads, uniform in shape and color, and of handsome appearance. Our strain is carefully bred, and will always produce a head from fifteen to thirty pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD

A fine, short-stemmed strain of Late Drumhead, highly esteemed by the market gardeners of the Southwest, where it is said to stand warm weather better than most other sorts. The heads are of good size, round, flattened on the top, fine grain and keep well.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

Resembles the Early Jersey Wakefield in form, but much larger; heads often averaging about ten pounds. It has become the foremost variety in all sections where Cabbage is grown extensively for market. My strain is pure.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

REUTER'S EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The quality of our select stock of this well-known variety has created considerable comment throughout the South, and we can assure our customers that our seed this season will be the same, grown on Long Island, where the variety originated, and where the soil and climate are best suited to produce the purest and most vigorous stock. Heads solid, erect, and conical in form, very uniform in size. Our stock has few outer leaves, and cannot be surpassed for even, uniform heading.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

*Reuter's Cabbage Seed
is the Best for the South*

CABBAGE

Sure Heading Seed



REUTER'S CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

REUTER'S CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH

A Grand Leading Main Crop Variety



This excellent variety is one of the finest strains of the Late Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. In growth it is particularly strong and vigorous. Its color is a dark bluish green, indicating robust constitution and healthy development. The leaves are broad and well filled out to their juncture with the stem. The head is thick and flat, with outer leaves covering it well across the center. It is very large, solid and of the finest quality, without any features of coarseness, the veins and ribs being well developed, but not prominent. Very popular with the leading truckers in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.

Price (sealed packages), pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$10.75.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE



The most popular of all Early Flat Dutch varieties grown by the local market gardeners, and the very large quantities we have sold in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi the past two years, show that it is an extremely valuable sort to all truckers who desire the best Early Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a sure header, very uniform in growth and of fine quality. It is a dwarf and compact grower, allowing close planting. We have taken great pains to secure a fine strain of this cabbage and we think our reselected seed is without a superior. We do not handle the cheap imported English seed of this variety, but obtain our stock from a most reliable grower on Long Island.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25 (prepaid).

REUTER'S IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER



This valuable variety is widely known and largely grown. It forms large, flat, round, solid heads, weighing eight to ten pounds each, though with rich cultivation it often gives ten to twelve-pound heads. The heads are very compact and solid. The quality is most excellent. It matures about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is much larger in size. It is one of the best early cabbages. Our seed is strictly Long Island Grown.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00.



STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

MAMMOTH RED ROCK

The largest and best-heading Red Cabbage. Produces heads averaging from fifteen to twenty pounds each. It keeps longer than most varieties, and never fails to head, and is of close, compact growth.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.50.

REUTER'S RED ZENITH (New)



This grand new Red Cabbage is a vigorous grower and quite hardy. The heads are of dark red color, and are extremely firm and heavy. The quality is superfine, and we cannot too highly recommend it. From all sections of the South we have letters of praise for this splendid sort.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

ALL HEAD EARLY (FAULTLESS)

The earliest of all large Cabbages. The heads are large and remarkably solid; flat, and very compact. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual can be cultivated on an acre.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$10.75 (prepaid).

ALL SEASON, OR VANDERGAW

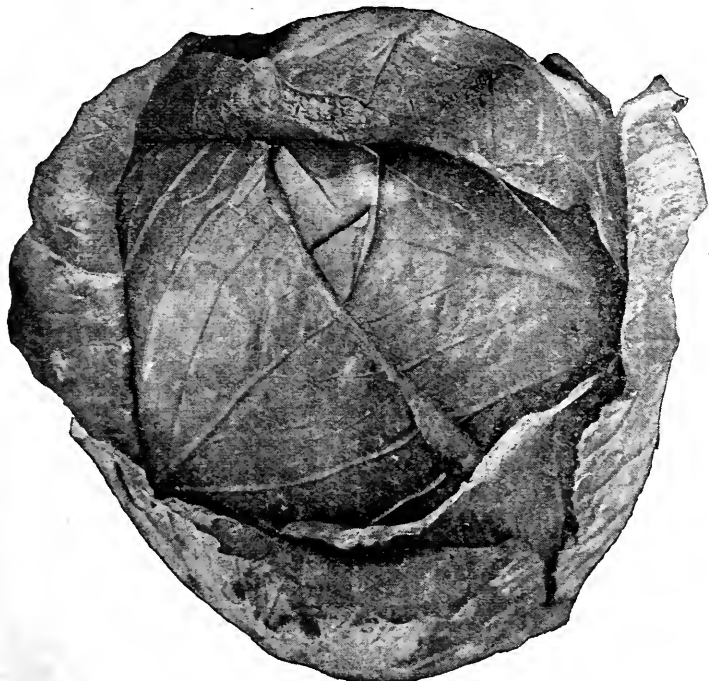
A very good all-season sort. It is almost as early as the Early Summer, but a great deal larger. A sure heading variety at any season of the year, and is all that the name implies. The heads are rather large, very solid, and of excellent quality. Suffers very little from excessive drouth or heat.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT

One of the best second early varieties, being very hard and sure to head. Heads are medium size, conical in shape, and quality very good. It will resist wet and drouth, and is practically immune from Cabbage diseases.

Reuter's Selected Imported Stock, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25.



Reuter's Red Zenith (New)

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY FLAT DUTCH

The best of the Extra Early Flat Dutch varieties. The plants are compact, with round thick leaves that form an oval head, which is very large for the size of the plant.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.25.

Money-Making Kinds

CABBAGE

**Selected for You if
You Live in the South**



REUTER'S IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY

The best cabbage for quality and flavor, and is far superior to the ordinary Savoy varieties on the market. Leaves are beautifully curled, and when touched by frost becomes very tender and delicious. A good header and vigorous grower.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

REUTER'S PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH

One of the oldest varieties in existence and more largely planted than any other sort, producing large, solid heads of bluish green, with a broad and flat surface. When touched with frost, the outer leaves become tinted with reddish brown, the head is crisp and tender. Our strain is without an equal, and a trial will convince you of its remarkable purity.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—Short Stemmed

A very fine second early variety, and is the earliest of the large-heading varieties of Drumhead Cabbage. Every head is uniform and remarkably solid even when young. It is of dwarf, compact growth, the flat head resting almost directly on the soil. Its uniformity in shape, solidity and large yield per acre makes it especially valuable for market gardeners. With good cultivation the heads average about fifteen pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Reuter's Danish Grown Cabbage Seed



Imported Direct From Denmark!



The Cabbage seed listed below are strictly Danish Grown from the finest reselected stocks, and there are no higher bred seed than the strains we offer.

DANISH BALL HEAD—Tall Stemmed

The most popular winter variety. One of the hardest Cabbages in cultivation, and resists both cold and dry weather equally well. Heads are round, very hard and solid. A compact and vigorous grower. Quality is unexcelled and is very popular on account of its well-known keeping qualities.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

DANISH ROUND HEAD

The heads average larger and mature fully two or three weeks earlier than the Danish Ball Head. It is very hardy, resisting heat and disease well. The plants are very strong and compact in growth, producing round solid heads of finest quality.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

DWARF AMAGER—Short Stemmed

Danish Ball Head

The heads are round and large, very solid and about two weeks earlier than the Tall Stemmed variety.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

The heads of this Cabbage are of a splendid shape and ready early in the season. It is not only early, but is very large, firm, and remarkably solid. It resembles the Winter Ball Head very closely, except that it is smaller and slightly flat on top.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.



COPENHAGEN MARKET

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL BUY MY SEEDS!

I am a farmer and gardener. I am a successful farmer, because I apply myself to my work in the right kind of way. Experience on my own farms has taught me that there is such a thing as deception. I have found that this dishonest field is larger than even you or I think it is. There are hundreds of new and old seed houses in this grand old land who seem to devote all their time and energy to furnishing their small list of customers with good-for-nothing seeds. They don't look for repeat orders. They seem to think that if they stick you once it is enough. They don't go any further, because the field is so large, so many farmers fall for their line of talk, and bite, that they are generally satisfied with but one order from some of the most gullible.

Let me say right now that I am selling good seeds, and I am selling them in the finest section of this whole country. I am selling them to gardeners and farmers who confide in me, not because I am Chris. Reuter, but because they have found that I tell them the truth. The theory of to-day that buying seeds is strictly a dollar and cent proposition is false. It is wrong, and I stand ready to prove it to you that this statement is radical and without foundation. When you buy seeds from me, it is a dollar and QUALITY proposition all the time.

The Seed Question has you guessing. You no longer contend that all seeds are the same. Big, prosperous, progressive, farmers like John Meyer, A. H. Ahten, S. E. Hostetter, A. B. Blakemore, Frank Fordano, R. & G. Riess, and thousands of others in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, etc., most certainly have induced you to sit up and take notice. I am not trying to advocate myself as the only reliable seedsman in the South. No doubt, you can buy just as good elsewhere, but you are assured of a bigger net profit on your farm in the long run when you buy my seeds.

For thirty-four years I have devoted every bit of my time and energy to the gardener and farmer. I know the requirements of a good seedsman from their standpoint. I am trying to live up to this standard, and sell them seeds that are always trustworthy, pure, reliable, and producers of big, profitable crops. I select only the kinds of seed that I know will bring profit to the grower. I do not deal in untried, worthless novelties. I have eliminated them entirely from my catalogue, although many seedsmen derive their great profits from these boomerangs. I sell only Standard Varieties, the kind that I have tested and tried out myself year after year on my own farms, or on farms under my own personal supervision. My seed crops in the North are personally inspected each year by myself or one of my sons. I have four sons. They are four good ones, too, but I am not going to talk about my family here. Sometimes I contract for the entire seed output of some of these farms. I am a crank on quality, and sometimes I find it a hard proposition to get some one to grow my seeds. I must, of course, pay more, because I decrease the yield of good seeds by constant roguing and eliminating the off-types. This costs lots of money, but in the end it will be my most profitable venture, and will tend to always increase my trade and reputation. I don't buy from dealers at all. I buy DIRECT from growers. I know what I am getting all the time, and I know what I sell you, too. This means a great deal to me, and less worry to you.

Four Pounds
Plant an Acre

French-Grown CARROTS

Write for Prices on
Large Quantities

Carrot Seed is a leading specialty with me, and all of my stocks are hand rubbed, and are grown for me by critical and experienced growers who know the vital importance of careful selection and isolation. My seed is of the highest class and should satisfy any Market Gardener, no matter how discriminating. Our Market Gardeners planted 9,000 pounds of my Carrot Seed during 1913.

Culture—Requires a well-enriched sandy soil, well manured. If the ground is not of this quality, it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous. Sow in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch deep. Thin out the plants from three to five inches apart, according to the variety. Our local gardeners sow them broadcast, and very often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



REUTER'S IMPROVED EARLY HALF-LONG

SCARLET

The Most Profitable Market Variety

This is the best early Carrot of its kind in existence, and is largely raised in the vicinity of New Orleans by the market gardeners for their main early crop. Roots are medium size, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point. It is remarkably even in shape and size, and we know of no sort that equals it in this respect. It is a heavy cropper, and, owing to its beautiful appearance and extreme earliness, it is more extensively cultivated for market than all other varieties. Those desiring an excellent shipping Carrot will find my strain unsurpassed.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

REUTER'S EARLY CHANTENAY

Best Bunching Variety

A handsome, stump-rooted sort, growing six inches long, very uniform and smooth, of the finest quality, and enormously productive. It is largely grown by the local market gardeners for bunching, and we regard it as one of the most profitable market varieties. My seed is carefully selected.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

REUTER'S ST. VALERY

Early and Main Crop Variety

A long handsome variety. The root, which is very straight, very smooth, and bright red, is very broad at the neck, when it is frequently two and three inches in diameter, so that the entire length, which may be ten to twelve inches, is only about four times the diameter. It is a well-known market sort, and cultivated extensively for the market.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

REUTER'S SELECTED DANVERS



The finest Carrot ever introduced. It is superior to all others for a main crop, and is very popular with the market gardeners throughout America on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils, and its fine appearance.

Roots medium in length and taper uniformly to a blunt point. My strain is the most uniform in size, shape and color of any type on the market, and I highly recommend it to all gardeners and truckers.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

EARLY OXHEART, OR GUERANDE

A very short, thick carrot, often attaining a diameter of five to six inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Especially adapted to hard, stiff soil where a longer variety will not thrive.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

REUTER'S IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

A well-known variety. The roots are of large size, and are smooth, fine grained and in all respects superior. It is a good keeper. Enormous crops can be grown under good culture, particularly in deep, light soil. Grown extensively for stock feeding.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTERPLANT

Culture—Succeeds best in light, well enriched soil. Sow in drills, about ten to twelve inches apart and thin to three to four inches in the rows. Should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than December. Like Parsnips, Salsify is improved by a touch of frost.

REUTER'S MAMMOTH

SANDWICH ISLAND

Very large in size, roots of the finest quality and most delicate flavor. A popular sort with all gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

REUTER'S MAMMOTH WHITE BELGIAN

The best stock carrot in existence, and is being extensively cultivated throughout the South for this purpose. It is an extra heavy yielding variety, of splendid quality, often 16 inches in length, yielding as high as ten tons and over of roots per acre. There is no better stock feed in the world than carrots, and you should plant a few acres this year. All you have to do is to cut them up, sprinkle with salt and feed with meal. The yields are enormous.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.



CORN THE SOUTH NEW KINGDOM OF CORN

Corn is the foundation of the greatest wealth of the South. In the North, wherever Corn is extensively grown, prosperity abounds. The production of Corn in the Northern and Western States has reached its zenith. There are only seven States in the Union that are now producing a surplus of Corn above the demands of home consumption. These seven states have the richest class of farmers in the United States. As Prof. Holden says: "Louisiana should grow one hundred million bushels of Corn for 1914, and an ever-increasing yearly yield until the State becomes one of the great corn producers in the Union. A one-crop system of agriculture is always vicious, and results in poor land and an ambitionless people. Don't guess, but test all your seed; plant only virile seed. Prepare the ground properly for it, and you will surely reap the reward." Remember these words. Heed them! This great Corn expert knows what he is saying when he urges you to plant more corn, and use better seed. The soil and climate is especially adapted to the cultivation of corn in the Southern States, and larger yields have been made than in the so-called Corn States. Climatic conditions are much more favorable for the corn plant. If the SAME ATTENTION AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF CULTIVATION AS ARE APPLIED TO THE CULTIVATION OF CORN IN THE NORTH AND WEST WERE GIVEN TO THE CULTURE HERE, THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WOULD BE MORE THAN PRODUCED IN THOSE FAMOUS CORN BELT STATES. But, up until recent years, Corn has been a side issue with our farmers, as they were usually too busy with Cane, Cotton and Rice. REMEMBER WHERE CORN IS KING, LAND VALUES ARE HIGH, CROPS DIVERSIFIED, AND THERE ARE STOCK RAISING, DAIRYING, AND GENERAL PROSPERITY.

DOUBLE YOUR YIELD PER ACRE! I have been growing, breeding, and selling good seed corn for several years. I am selecting varieties that will make big yields on your farm. Thoroughbred high-yielding varieties cannot be bred up and produced in one year. It requires time, practical knowledge and experience. A step, year by year, "SLOW BUT SURE," but when you order your seed from me you get the benefit of my thirty-five years' experience. Always remember that your money will be sent back to you at any time you are dissatisfied with anything you may buy from me. You run no risk when you buy your SEED CORN from me. I guarantee it to be exactly as represented in this catalogue. When you are in doubt as to what variety to plant, write me care of my FREE SERVICE BUREAU. I will advise you to the best of my knowledge.

Germination.—I thoroughly test every lot of corn before I send it to my customers. At the present writing I have just completed testing about twenty different lots of seed corn. No matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless the germination is all there. Every lot germinated more than 95 per cent. No matter who you buy from, whether it is from me or from some highly advertised seed firm, TEST YOUR SEED CORN YOURSELF. Don't take anybody's word for it.

GRADING.—It must be graded so well that it will run well in any planter. It can't be good seed corn unless it is thoroughly butted and tipped, and hand shelled.

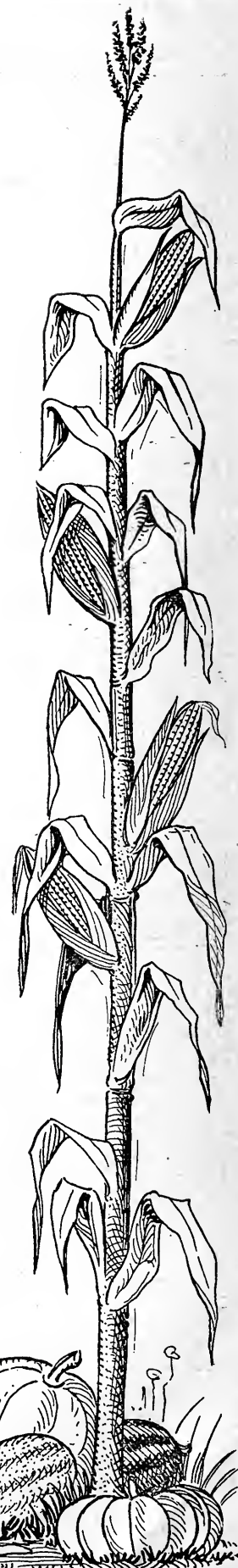
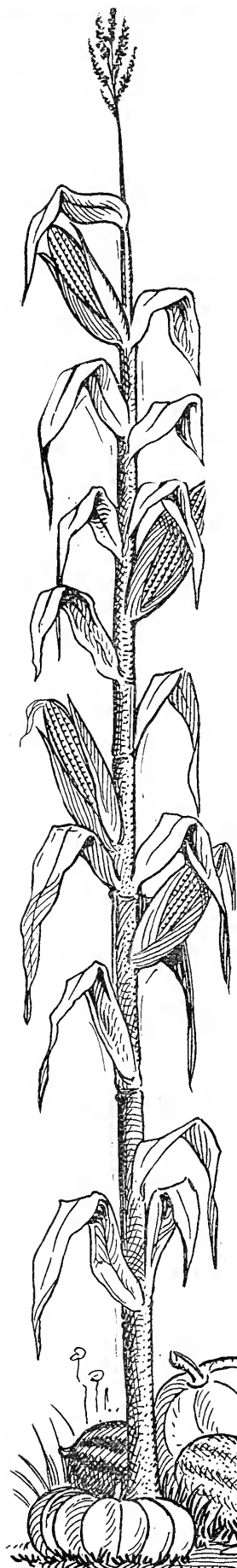
PEDIGREE TYPES.—It should be a standard variety of superior quality in yield, early and sound maturity, and a variety that has demonstrated its ability to outyield other strains of the very same variety. My types are pure, every one of them. The Davis Prolific is obtained from Mr. Clarendon Davis who is a famous grower and breeder of good seed corn. I grow the Yellow Flint Creole myself on my own seed farms. The Sterling Dent is grown under my own personal supervision in Louisiana, the Mosby and Improved Shoe Peg are also bred up to the highest standard of perfection. All of my Iowa Grown Corn is grown expressly for me by Ratekin, or experts who have been breeding seed corn for years. They all know their business, which is Corn.

YIELDS.—You want to get some big yields this year, don't you? Well, I certainly handle the right kind of corn for you. This is a mighty important feature too, believe me. We all aim to strike the hundred bushel per acre. Few of us are successful, but that don't stop us from everlastingly trying.

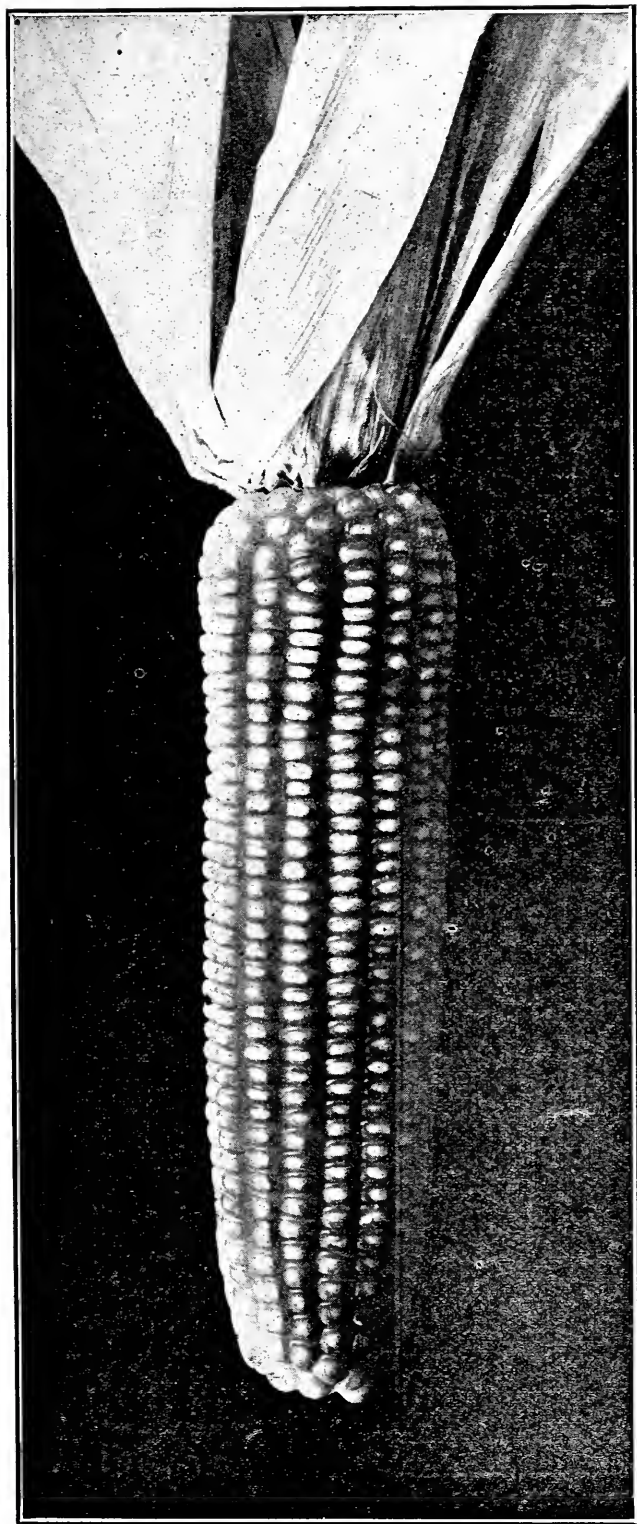
Honestly, I think that I sell better corn than anyone in this entire South. I don't compare the Northern seed houses when I speak of corn, because they can't sell you the kind that will produce the money crop for you. It's all right for a seedsman in Missouri to sell a farmer in Illinois, but he don't know anything about the growing of Corn in Louisiana, or Texas. Let me help you by choosing the best variety adapted to your section.

My prices are right, and my seed is the finest you ever saw. May I expect your order? Thanks!

I haven't space here to tell you how to grow Corn, and most likely you know more about it than I do, but I have written up a nice little booklet that may aid you in the growing of corn, may increase your yield and improve the strain. It's free for asking. Just write my FREE SERVICE BUREAU for it to-day. If you don't think it all right, just go ahead and criticise it. I'll enjoy your letters about it. I have included in this booklet the method of Mr. Davis, and it is worth while.



REUTER'S PEDIGREE SEED CORN



REUTER'S GENUINE YELLOW CREOLE

States. During 1913 the drouth was fierce, and thousands of acres of corn in the North and West were burned out. During this year in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States raised 50 to 100 bushels an acre. Corn never fails in the South. The average rainfall is from 42 to 55 inches. The heavy rainfall comes during the spring and summer. The rainfall is light during the ripening and gathering season. There is never a failure from drouth if you plant the right seed. The growing season is eight months. Corn is never damaged by frost. With all these favorable conditions helping you, why can't you buy an automobile and enjoy life. Why can't you get richer by growing corn? You ought to be tired of paying your local grain dealer feed bills. Make up your mind to quit this year by growing Reuter's Yellow Creole Seed Corn. It will fill your crib or fill your silo. It will give you lots of feed the entire year. If everyone in the South would grow this corn, the feed man would go out of business so far as selling feed to the planters is concerned.

Reuter's Yellow Creole will grow well on the poorest kind of land, but, of course, will do much better on rich ground. The stalks average eight to twelve feet in height. Has very long, deep roots, making it an excellent storm-proof and drouth-resistant variety.

PRICE, PACKET 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. \$3.00; 10 bu. \$27.50. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station, or F.O.B. New Orleans. Samples gladly furnished.

REUTER'S YELLOW FLINT CREOLE

Weevil Proof—Bird Proof—Drouth Proof—Rain Proof—Failure Proof



This is MY Corn. While I catalogue just as many varieties of corn as any seedsman in this country, yet I devote more time to this one variety than I do to any other part of my seed business. I grow it myself on my own farm, which is situated about fifty miles below New Orleans. I have a dandy farm there, about 600 acres in all, and grow lots of this seed corn, also Sorghums, and some vegetables, principally Lettuce and Cauliflower. I also have a mighty fine Orange Grove, and this year with oranges selling more than \$2.00 per box, I will have lots of Christmas money. Did you ever eat a Louisiana Orange? Try one once. They are simply delicious. But I don't want to get away from this corn proposition, and want to say all I can about this splendid sort, which I grow EXCLUSIVELY on my farm. I do not grow any other sort. I devote every bit of my attention to the culture of this Yellow Flint Corn. Why? Because I believe that it is the finest Corn you can grow. It is the variety that will eventually supersede all others.

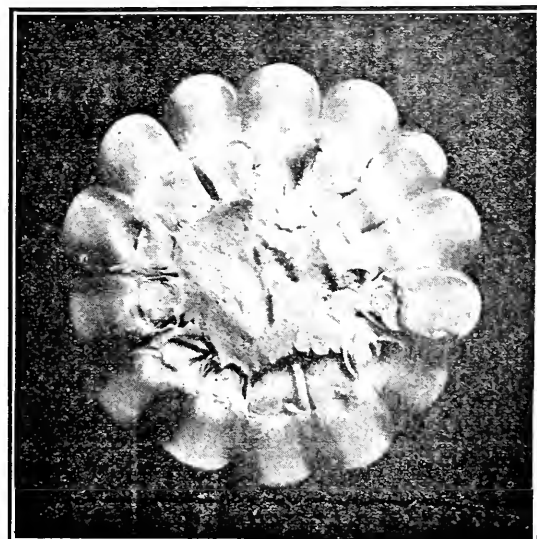
This corn was "born" in Louisiana. It was not introduced by anyone. I did not introduce it. It was growing here long before I was born, and I often saw it when I was a youngster with short trousers. I am developing it all the time, improving it, breeding it up to the highest, until some day I will offer you a yellow flint corn that cannot be surpassed. Of course, I can't do all this at once, as it takes time to develop a type, and requires lots of hard work and patience.

This corn is absolutely "WEEVIL PROOF." No doubt you've heard lots talk like me before, and have tried their corn, and it proved to be anything but bug proof. Or perhaps it was weevil-proof, and lacked every other element to make it a desirable sort. But this corn is an all-around good corn, and is splendid for your farm. It is the hardest grained yellow corn I know of that is adapted to the South. It resists drouth better than any variety, and will withstand more wet weather than anything I know of. The husk is what I want you to notice particularly. The HUSK covers the ear of the corn so completely and tightly that it is impossible for any bird or weevil to get to the corn. The husk is big and heavy and closes like a vice over each ear of corn. This feature only should be an inducement for you to plant this sort. Most of the old-fashioned corns planted in the South are soft and are badly damaged in the crib by the grain weevil, this pest often making it unfit for feed. If you want to keep your corn the entire year and have feed twelve months each year, plant my Yellow Creole Seed. It will yield more than any soft corn you have ever planted, and is absolutely weevil proof, because the weevils simply can't eat it. The cattle on my farm relish it, and one year, when I was short of this corn, they did not seem to care for the Northern Feed Corn as well. This Corn contains only TWELVE PER CENT OF MOISTURE at husking time and is so dry when picked that it is ready for immediate export to any European market or South Africa. Liverpool buyers prefer it to all other kinds of corn they receive, because it will NOT HEAT IN TRANSIT and will always arrive in good condition, whereas other corns will usually heat and get musty. The progressive Sugar Planters in Louisiana always plant this Corn. They simply can't be induced to plant any other. It is a variety that has been growing in this state for a century, but no attempt has ever been made to improve or develop it until I planted some on my farm. In a year or so, I will be able to offer you the purest kind of seed of this variety. Seed grown under the "HOLDEN SYSTEM." You all know Prof. Holden, the great corn expert. If you don't try to get acquainted with him next time he gets in your town, as he will aid you in your crop of corn. He has made this one crop his life's study. Last year my Creole yielded about forty bushels to the acre, and as you well know, the season was a very poor one. It rained continuously for many weeks, which, no doubt, decreased the yield somewhat. Produces two good ears on every stalk, and sometimes three. I suggest that you plant this seed in February or early March, and then you can market your crop during October, sixty days in advance of the corn movement from the Northern and Western States. This will insure you high prices. My Creole Corn is planted during June in Louisiana and produces excellent results, as it will even then mature before frost.

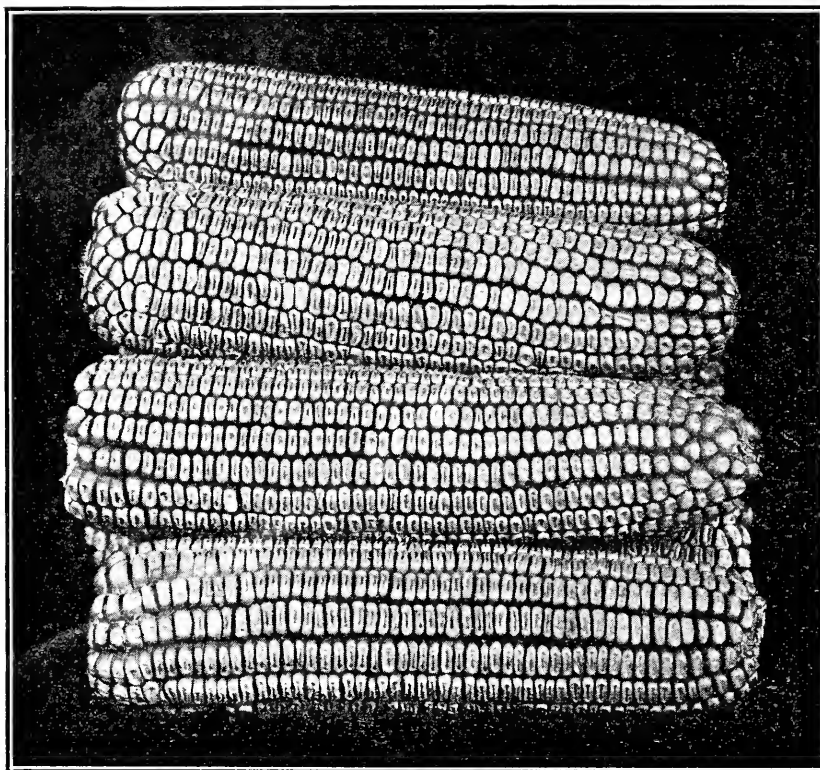
STOP PAYING FOR NORTHERN CORN GROWERS' AUTOMOBILES!

Do you know that thousands of carloads of corn are shipped into Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States every year from Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and other Northern States? Do you know that the farmers in these States that grow a surplus of corn are among the richest in the entire country? They ride around in automobiles, whereas

you can't pay train fare to take your family to the city once a year. Get out of the rut! Get in line with them and raise more corn. INCREASE THE YIELD! MORE AND BETTER CORN is what we want now. Corn never fails in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern



REUTER'S PEDIGREE SEED CORN



REUTER'S STERLING WHITE DENT, GROWN IN LOUISIANA

REUTER'S STERLING WHITE DENT



This is another grand corn, that deserves more attention and more extensive cultivation. New to you, but I have followed its growth each and every year for several years, and made sure that it is all I claim for it. GROWN IN LOUISIANA under my own personal supervision, because I have contracted for the entire output of my grower, who has one of the finest farms in this State. He don't only grow Corn for me, but lots of Oats, Lespedeza, etc. In fact, I generally look upon his farm as my own, and see to it that the crops are cultivated according to my own cranky methods. How does this corn look to you? Believe me, but this crop was a dandy last year, and outyielded anything in the community. Everybody for miles around would drive up to the farm on Sunday and week-days to look this magnificent crop over. Corn experts came along also, and everybody praised it. I want you to get thoroughly acquainted with this grand, big corn. Don't take my word for it because I didn't take my grower's word for it when he first told me about this variety. I told him I was from Missouri, and he showed me more than I expected.

PEDIGREE SEED CORN

Pedigreed seed corn, like pedigreed horses, must have a record behind them, showing their ability to produce larger yields than other leading varieties under precisely the same conditions and same treatment, also their vitality to resist extremes of seasons and weather to the utmost degree.

For years and years my growers have been improving this variety, devoting every bit of their time to the breeding of this superfine corn. The possibilities of my grower to develop a superior type from this stock appealed to me several years ago, so I urged him to grow it, selecting each year the type ear which came nearest his ideal. This has had much to do with the present uniform type of the corn. While he gave special attention to yield, yet he never overlooked selecting only good size ears, deep kernels and comparatively small cob, and with little space between the rows.

A rather rough rugged type was developed without giving much attention to most of the fancy show characteristics. A tendency to select ears with well-filled tips probably had something to do with the fact that the Sterling Dent has a tendency to produce a considerable proportion of ears large in circumference as compared with their length. The indentation is noticeably rough, but not harsh to the hand. The butt is rather fine for white corn, the kernels rounding out well around a shank.

In order to get a good yield my grower attempted to get a corn which would grow few or no stalks that either were barren or which bore small nubbins. He did not consider more than two ears per stalk objectionable provided the ears were well developed. So when this corn is planted on good soil its tendency to prolific production is very noticeable, many hills with three stalks producing four to five good ears. Even six ears have been found in such hills. They usually produce two good ears however, which any good corn grower will say is enough.

It is grown in Louisiana, and is thoroughly acclimated in every respect. Like my Yellow Creole, it was "born" here, so to speak, for I know not where it came from. As long as it has made good here for several years and continues to make good, we should not be worried about its parentage. Anyhow, to-day a man is not judged by what his father is, but by his own ability to do good and make good. So it is in corn.

It is not as much a resister of the weevil as my Yellow Creole, because it is a dent corn, whereas my Yellow Creole is a pure flint variety. The birds can't harm my Sterling Dent, however, because the husk is heavy and covers the entire corn. If you treat this kind in the right manner after you have harvested it, you won't have any weevils in your crib. It is a drouth resisting variety. In fact, it resists drouth better than any White Dent Corn I know of. The Corn is pure white in color with good length kernels set completely in straight rows. It is a very strong grower, early enough for any purpose. It stands any kind of weather, not in the least affected by drouth or rain, and produces an abundance of fodder. Makes a splendid ensilage corn, and will fill your silo. It contains a low percentage of moisture, and in this respect is somewhat similar to my Yellow Creole.

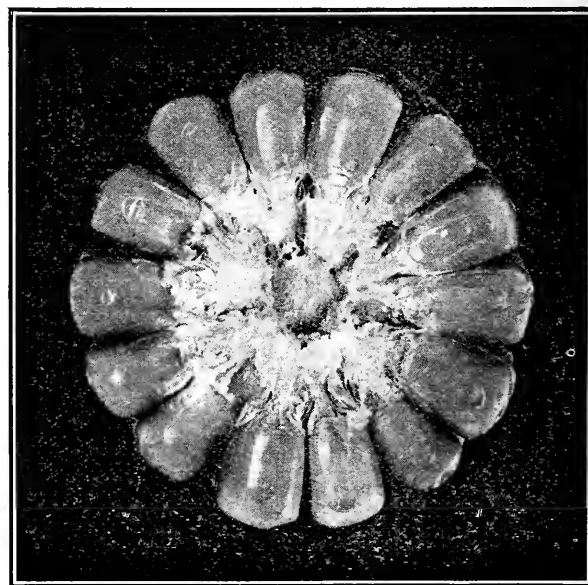
There is a big demand for well-bred acclimated Seed Corn. The climatic conditions in the South are distinctive, and you must plant a corn adaptable to your locality. You make no mistake when you plant Reuter's Sterling Dent, as it possesses every ability to produce good yields, combined with good growth and good big ears. When you consider the ears are 9 to 12 inches in length, and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds each. I have seen ears weighing more than two pounds. Extremely flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop. Grows a rather robust stalk from eight to ten feet high, depending upon the ground where planted, and when planted. I can't recommend this corn too highly, and urge you to plant it. It will make good on your farm, just as it is making good on hundreds of farms in the South.

HELP YOUR FARM TO BE A SUCCESS! Buy a bushel or so of this corn this spring and plant it. It will astonish you in yield and weevil resistance. I am not advising you to exclude all other sorts from your farm, but if you want a field of the finest white dent corn for feeding and marketing, you will do well to try ten or twenty acres of it. It can be planted until June and will produce nice big ears. It yielded about fifty bushels to the acre last year on my grower's farm, and this was mighty good considering the inclement weather conditions.

BEWARE OF MONGREL "SEED CORN" GROWN IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

You don't realize just how much of this scrub stock is being sold to unsuspecting farmers every year. Some dealers go out and buy up corn that looks good, but has never been bred or developed, and will never produce a good crop. Keep far away from such seedsmen. Be sure you are right, then go ahead and buy your seed. Pay a little more, for good corn seed is rather high this year, owing to the tremendous shortage during 1913. REUTER'S STERLING WHITE DENT is the best White Corn for you, while REUTER'S YELLOW FLINT CREOLE is the best yellow corn in the world. Both of these varieties do remarkably well on the poorest kind of lands, and on better land will outyield anything in your field. Urge your friends to plant these two grand sorts. Plant liberally this year if you want to increase your bank account. It is up to you. Will you make good? Will you try at least one of these two grand varieties? My word, they will prove trustworthy.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck 80c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. \$25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities, either F.O.B. New Orleans or your station. Samples gladly furnished.



REUTER'S PEDIGREE SEED CORN

DAVIS' PROLIFIC CORN



Davis Prolific Corn is the product of years of selection and breeding, the object being the producing of a high yielding corn suitable to the average soils of the South, and one that was hard enough to resist the weevil, and at the same time not too hard for stock to eat, and one that would produce two ears to the stalk where the soil's fertility was sufficient to produce them.

This we have accomplished and are now supplying the most critical farmers in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee with this corn.

This corn is well known as **DAVIS' POOR LAND CORN** because of its ability to make good yields on land that ordinarily would not produce a fair crop of the usual Southern varieties. Any corn that will produce well on thin soil will, of course, make heavy yields on good lands.

The **DAVIS** is a medium early variety, two ears to the stalk, a large deep, wedge-shaped grain, with small cob. The ears are medium in size, filling close in the rows and well out at the tip and butt. It is not a flinty grain, but one of the soundest corn grown. It is fine stock corn and makes most excellent meal and is in great demand for milling purposes.

Many tests have shown that 70 pounds of ear corn will shell out 60 to 62 pounds of grain, or 86 per cent. Ordinarily ear corn will shell out 56 pounds to the bushel, or eighty per cent.

The demand for this corn has grown until Mr. Davis was unable to supply it. He grows only one corn on his big farm in Alabama, and this one corn is **DAVIS' PROLIFIC**. In 1910 he raised 6,626 bushels, and in 1911 he raised 5,164 bushels. The 1910 commercial seed field of 50 acres averaged 65 bushels to the acre. The 1911 commercial seed field of 80 acres averaged 54 bushels to the acre. The 1912 commercial seed field of 50 acres averaged 64.2 bushels to the acre.

The **DAVIS PROLIFIC CORN** stood **FIFTH** in the Variety Test of 50 varieties at the Alabama Experiment Station, and **FIRST** in the percentage of grain at the Mississippi Experiment Station, and **FIRST** in Alabama as the **Highest YIELD** on large acreage.

Although not five years old, it is one of the most popular corns in the South, and is the most valuable corn for general farm conditions. The demand has grown beyond the supply, and I consider myself very fortunate in being able to secure the selling agency for this magnificent seed corn from Mr. Clarendon Davis. Every bushel is grown under his personal supervision on his own farms, thereby decreasing the chances of your getting poor inferior seed.

Understand that this corn has been bred and raised always under normal field conditions. Never in a highly fertilized acre just to see how much it will make regardless of the cost, but always after a cotton crop, peas, or clover, and with a view of making the maximum yield at the minimum cost.

I do not believe in this highly fertilized and manured acre at an enormous cost. There is no money to be made in this kind of farming. It has its place in showing what the soil of the South can produce, but it is far more profitable to raise 50 bushels of corn at a cost of 9 cents a bushel and selling it for 75 cents per bushel, than it is to raise 100 bushels to the acre at a cost of 50 cents a bushel and selling it for the same money. If we were to put 40 to 50 loads of manure on five or six acres, instead of one, our returns would be far more in succeeding years and our land would be in better shape.

I believe that it is so far ahead of other prolific varieties that it is in a class by itself. If you want a good profitable corn, plant **Davis' Prolific**. It is not to be compared with the "HOT-AIR" Prolific Corns that are so highly advertised by seedsmen in the South. You will lose faith in prolific varieties if you believe all they tell you and endeavor to produce the wonderful yields they picture to you through their catalogs and publications. This is a corn that has made good, and is rapidly coming to the front as the finest type of Prolific Corn in the South to-day.



Mr. Davis and Some Corn

It has been bred to exactly two ears to the stalk so as to develop size and avoid four or five nubbins, characteristic of some prolific sorts. Ears average eight to ten inches long, rows twelve to sixteen grains long, pointed, medium hard, medium size, evenly lined and firmly set on small white cob. This variety fills out well both tips and butts; in fact, the ear, owing to the smallness of the cob, is practically all Corn.

ORIGINATOR'S STOCK ONLY. I procure my seed stock direct from Mr. Clarendon Davis, who is one of the most progressive farmers in our Southern country. He has bred up by careful selection a variety of corn that has given wonderfully good results over the South. He has one of the finest farms in Alabama, lots of live stock, and other good things. Be sure to buy your seed from me.

All through the South many varieties of Prolific Corn are sold to the farmers. When planted they usually produce four or five small ears that are practically worthless for feed or grain purposes. These "Hot-Air Prolific Corns" are a curse to the Southern farmer. The seed is usually grown by a dozen different farmers and bought by one seed house. The type runs irregular, the strain is not pure, the yield is lessened, the germination is impaired; in fact, the corn produces the poorest kind of crop. You then lose faith entirely in Prolific Corns. I don't blame you a bit. So much of this kind of work has been going on that the Prolific Corn is usually evaded by the farmer who is growing corn for profit. With the **Davis' Prolific** you have the finest Southern Corn grown. It is the corn that makes a good, steady yield. Nothing remarkable about it, but just a pure, reliable, pedigree Prolific Corn that is being grown in Alabama by Mr. Clarendon Davis. He don't say that it is the finest corn in the world, but he does state that it is a Prolific Variety that has come to stay, and will eventually supersede every Prolific Variety planted in the South. It is bound to make good on your farm, the same as it has on Mr. Davis' farm. He plants no other kind. Will you do the same?

DAVIS PROLIFIC CORN is a wonderful producer of both grain and forage. It is the finest type of Prolific Corn I have ever seen. It is the best **ALL-AROUND CORN** you can plant.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck 85c; bushel \$2.75; 10 bu. lots at \$2.50 per bushel. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station or F.O.B. New Orleans.

TESTIMONIALS

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of Nov. 27th, will say that I was more than pleased with your corn. I have saved all my seed for another year from the corn I ordered from you. It averaged 50 bushels per acre. It is all you claim.

Wishing you much success, I am,

Saltillo, Miss., Nov. 11th, 1911.

Respectfully yours,
W. L. MEARS.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of the 21st inst., would say that the seed corn (The Davis Poor Land Corn) that I purchased of you last spring, was planted from April 28th to May 10th. Came up unusually well—I think at least 98 per cent came up vigorous and strong, and grew off very fast, and matured a good yield of very fine quality. My neighbors say I had the best corn on the road from Medon to Jackson. I regard the Davis Poor Land Corn very prolific and exceptionally free from rot.

Malesus, Tenn., Nov. 30th, 1911.

Very respectfully,
C. W. HUDSON.

Mr. Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Dear Sir—The Seed Corn I got of you was planted on poor bottom land that had probably been in cotton since it was cleared. It made 45 bu. per acre without fertilizer. The yield would have been greater but for the severe drouth extending through May and June. I am satisfied with the result and shall continue to raise your corn.

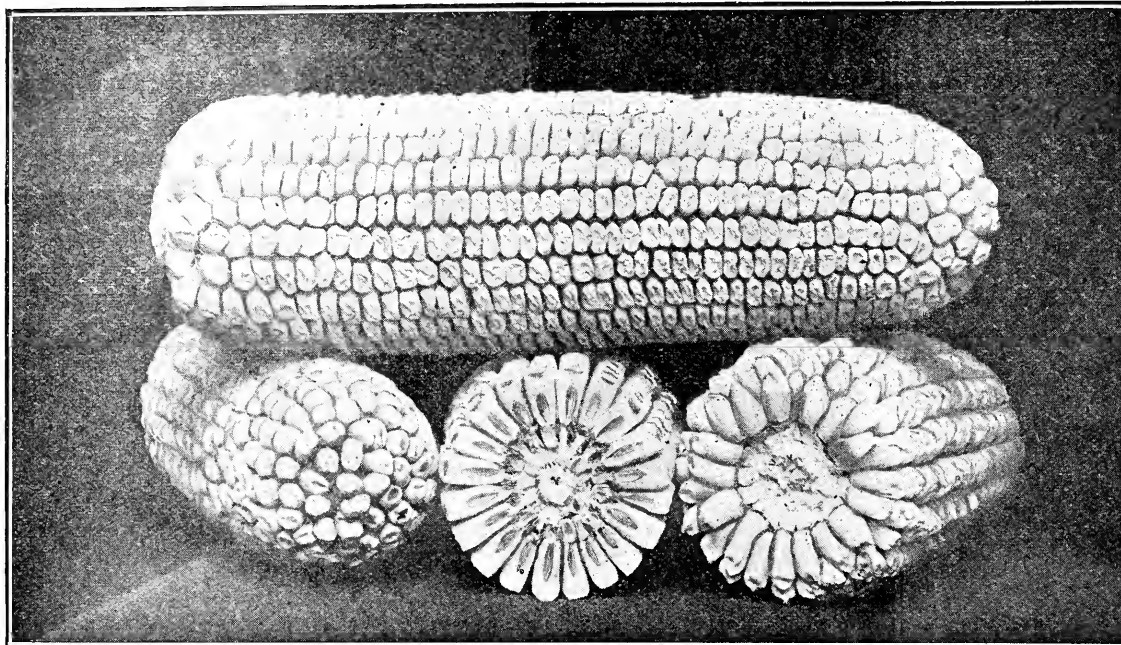
Oak Park Plantation, Olive Branch, Miss., Dec. 10th, 1911.

Truly,
M. H. WHITE.
Office of Homer L. Reeder, Su

Selected

IMPROVED SHOE PEG CORN

Pedigreed



WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT SHOE PEG SEED CORN!

TEN REASONS why you should plant IMPROVED SHOE PEG SEED CORN!

- It is adapted to your section.
- It is drouth and rain-proof.
- It is weevil and bird proof.
- It is a tremendous producer of grain.
- It matures in 120 days.
- It is flinty, but not a hard corn.
- It can be planted as late as June.
- It yields two good ears to the stalk.
- It is grown in the South for you.
- It has been thoroughly tried and tested.

IMPROVED SHOE PEG CORN



Shoe Peg Corn is by no means a new breed or variety of corn. There's scarcely an old farmer in the entire South, for this is STRICTLY A SOUTHERN CORN, who has not planted Shoe Peg during his life, and they all invariably prefer this variety for general planting. Being a native Southern Corn, it is perfectly adapted to Southern conditions, such as dry weather and wet falls. Most Corns stand lots of rain and dry weather, but the Shoe Peg gets ahead of these two bad elements every time. We have known it to make a fairly good crop without any rain at all after crop was three weeks old.

The ears of this variety turn down on stalk at maturity, causing them to shed water, while if they remain standing as many corns do, water should run into the ear through the end, collecting around the butt and causing rot. At gathering time most corn has weevils, but they are much worse on corn that runs out past the shuck. **The Shoe Peg has shuck that not only covers the end, but extends beyond; practically a weevil-proof corn.** Seventy pounds of Shoe Peg Corn will shell less than fifty-eight pounds, but no tests have ever been made showing such a low average. I offer you only the finest Shoe Peg Corn Seed obtainable. Selected under personal direction of the breeder himself. I do not claim that this is a world-beater variety, but I do claim that it is one of the best ALL AROUND SOUTHERN CORNS you or anyone else can plant.

The cob is medium in size, carries from sixteen to twenty-four rows of corn. Cob is red in color. This is a flinty variety, however, it is not as hard as some corn. Color of grain is white with yellowish tinge. While it contains some strawberry blood, this corn is not as dark as the strawberry corn. I can truthfully say it is a milling corn of the HIGHEST QUALITY, and most excellent flavor.

BEWARE OF DOUBTFUL 'SEED CORN'!

Many planters go to their nearest dealer when the planting season is upon them and procure a few bushels of cheap Northern Seed Corn to plant. When the crop is produced they begin to lose faith in the growing of corn in the South. Don't go near your general store when you anticipate planting seed corn. Tear the order sheet out of this catalogue and attach a money order on your check with it for whatever amount you want to plant, and I will give you the finest seed corn you've ever planted. I have devoted lots of time to this one proposition, and believe that I know what I am talking about all the time. I sell more thorough-bred pedigreed seed, alive with strength and vigor, adapted to your climate and soil, and will produce the biggest yield of grain and fodder you ever saw.

I'll tell you all about it on another page. I want you to plant some Shoe Peg Corn this year. It averages two fine ears to every stalk, and will yield more than 60 bushels to the acre if properly cultivated. Plant during February, March, April and May. It is a 120-day corn. Planted as late as June with good results. **SOUTHERN GROWN SEED ONLY. BRED BY AN EXPERT. PLANT NO OTHER. BE SURE OF YOUR SEED. THE QUALITY IS REMEMBERED LONG AFTER THE PRICE IS FORGOTTEN. ORDER DIRECT FROM ME.**

I have hundreds of testimonials on file about this corn. They are from good, honest, reliable farmers who value their opinion, believe me. They would not write me such nice letters, if the Corn did not make good with them. But they know the Corn. Every old farmer in the South knows the good qualifications of Improved Shoe Peg Corn, and it is immensely popular wherever good corn is grown.

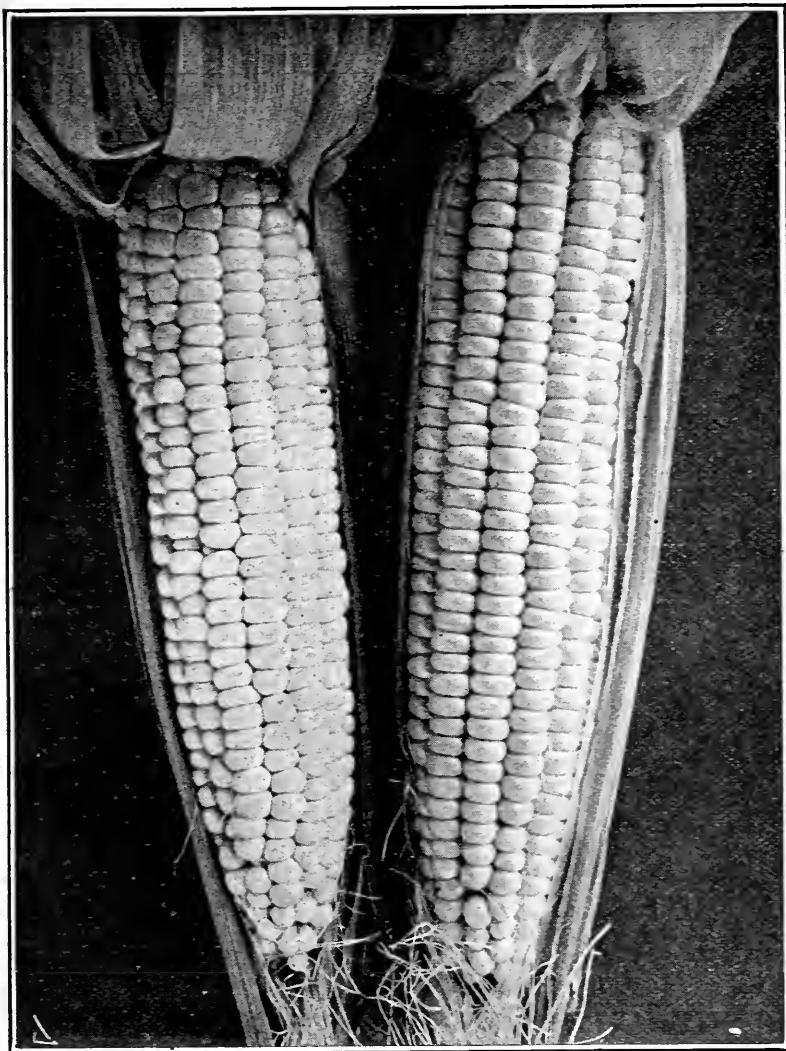
Prices of Improved Shoe Peg Corn

Packet 10c; quart (not pre-paid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 2½ bu. lots at \$2.75 per bushel; 10 bu. lots at \$2.50 per bushel.

Write me for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. New Orleans, or F.O.B. your station. Samples gladly furnished.



This picture shows the detasseled rows in the seed patch of our grower, the originator of this strain of corn, one acre of this corn gathered by actual weight showed a yield of 100 barrels to acre; 1 barrel of this corn will shell over 1 bushel.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN

REUTER'S WHITE SNOWFLAKE

A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large, the cob which is very thin and grains deep.

Excellent for Roasting Ears, and is well liked by the New Orleans Market Gardeners for this purpose.

Price, qt. 15c; gal. 40c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. \$24.00.

REUTER'S MOSBY PROLIFIC CORN

This is one of the finest Southern Prolific Corns planted in the South. It is a pure white corn on a small cob, deep full grains. Ears are of medium size. Stands drought remarkably well. Produces from two to four well formed ears to the stalk. This variety is more generally grown throughout the Cotton Belt and more widely and favorably known than any other White Dent Corn. It is a sure-cropper, middling early, deep-grained, pure white, and a good corn in every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any corn you can plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard, unfavorable conditions. This is also true of the Davis' Prolific. On rich lands it has made enormous yields, and I think that there is no better all-around prolific corn grown than a good strain of Mosby. It's all in the seed, however, and sometimes you may obtain some of the Mosby from a dealer who is selling you scrub, mongrel seed. My growers have been selecting the Mosby for several years with a view of getting a better strain, and I don't think that my strain is excelled by anyone. I have a big supply of it this year, and will be pleased to quote you special prices on large quantities.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu. Write for prices delivered your station. Samples free.

THE QUESTION OF ACCLIMATED SEED CORN!

I am going to handle this one question without kid gloves. I know that it is a hard proposition for me to try to solve something which you know more about than I do, but I am going to endeavor to tell you what I think of it anyhow. I get several hundred letters every year from farmers in the South asking me if the IOWA SEED CORN I list will do well in their country. Well, this corn usually does well all over the South. It all depends on the variety. I really think that the acclimated or home-grown varieties I offer you are more dependable for farm use, and will produce more grain than the Iowa Grown Seed Corn. I have always tried to suit the variety to the climate where the choice is left to me. I don't urge you to plant too much Northern Grown Seed Corn. Select one of the Prolific Varieties I offer you, or my Yellow Creole Flint, or my Sterling Dent, all native grown corns, bred up to the highest standard of perfection, and will outyield anything you can grow. The Northern-Grown Seed Corn is all right if you want something real early, either for silage, green feed, or Roasting Ears. In many sections of the South they also make the finest kind of ears to dry, and will keep well in your crib, provided you treat it with a little slack lime or some other formula, in order to keep the weevils out. I sell several thousand bushels of Iowa Grown Seed Corn to the most critical planters in the South, and they re-order every year. It makes good for others, why not for you? I think that a whole lot depends upon the man who is pushing the plow. Do you agree with me? Thanks!

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE



A grand variety maturing with our Improved French Market largely grown in many sections of the South. For such markets as rank size and profit first, this variety is very profitable to grow for market as a Sugar Corn; it is a large White Dent, twelve rowed, long, symmetrical, well-filled ears.

Price, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 90c; bu. \$3.00; 10 bu. \$27.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN

This is not only the most celebrated, but the most popular of all varieties; although not an early sort, it is, without any exception, the best for table use of the entire lot, although quite late. Some may observe they have tried it and have not had the pure stock, as no variety degenerates so quickly without the grower is exceedingly careful. We have very frequently observed samples sent out by some seed establishments as Stowell's Evergreen that were composed of several varieties, caused by being grown in the vicinity of other sorts.

Price, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 90c; bu. \$3.25; 10 bu. \$30.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it.

Price, qt. 25c; gal. 60c; peck \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY



The hardest and earliest variety. It is not a Sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is largely planted by the local truckers for the earliest corn for market.

Price, qt. 25c; gal. 60c; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 10 bu. \$32.50.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL



A very handsome variety producing large uniform well filled ears, with large pure white grains. A very fine field sort and raised extensively for market. Our stock is grown by Ratekin in the right way, and is far superior to the ordinary commercial grade sold by many seedsmen.

Planted largely for market by the local gardeners.

Price, qt. 15c; gal. 40c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. \$22.50.

REUTER'S ADAMS EARLY LARGE



One of our leading varieties. Matures about two weeks later than the Extra Early Adams, but ears are larger and handsomer. The stalks are vigorous, averaging seven feet in height and well bladed.

Price, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 90c; bu. \$3.00; 10 bu. \$27.50

REUTER'S IMPROVED FRENCH MARKET



A fine white variety maturing about the same time as the Large Adams. Produces large ears and large grains. It is raised extensively for Roasting Ears by the New Orleans Market Gardeners, and we have not as yet been able to supply the great demand for it. Our stock is pedigreed, and excels any seed sold here.

Price, qt. 15c; gal. 40c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. \$22.50.

IMPROVED SQUAW CORN

The demand for this splendid corn from the Southern States is greater than ever, and it certainly has come to stay. It is a natural drought resisting dry weather Corn. Very similar to the Mexican June, and should be planted during June and July for stock or roasting ears. The ears grow from ten to twelve inches long, and carry from ten to twenty-four rows of plump grains.

The plant stools more freely than other varieties, often sending up as many as five culms, each producing two good ears. The grains are peculiar, some being red, blue, speckled and white; more blue than any other color. Mature in seventy days. Highly recommended for late planting.

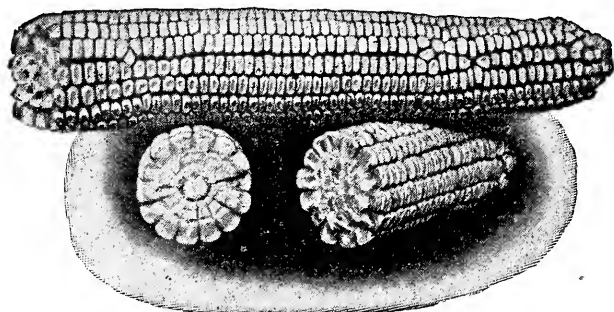
Sold by some unscrupulous seedsmen in this section for the Mexican June, but is unquestionably a distinct sort. For field purposes it is just as good as the Mexican June, but is inferior to this splendid variety for Roasting Ears. One variety is grown in Mexico, the other in Oklahoma. We sell each variety for what it really is, and nothing more.

Price, qt. (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.

White Dent Sorts

IOWA-GROWN CORN

Best for Roasting Ears



REUTER'S WHITE ELEPHANT



REUTER'S WHITE ELEPHANT

Largest Corn Grown

This is the enormous white corn you have read so much about, and is the one that has created a furore throughout the entire South. There is not a Corn grown anywhere near its size that is so early. It matures about the same time as the Iowa Silver Mine, but is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any White Corn I handle. It is truly a winner in the South, and made ears like stove wood in Louisiana last year. This is my first attempt to catalogue this great big banner corn, but I do so unhesitatingly, as I know it will make good on your farm the same as it has made good on hundreds of other farms in the South.

Description—It is a pure white corn of unusual size and length. On good land ears will run from 11 to 14 inches, with occasional specimens 15 inches long. Grains medium deep (five-eighths inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. The germ is extra large. Rows fourteen to sixteen, straight and close together. True Dent Type. Cobs pure white, of medium size, cylindrical. Butts slightly swelled. Matures in 100 days.

Stalks about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about five feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, and there is practically no down corn.

This is the great, big corn that will astonish your neighbors. My stock is grown expressly for me in Iowa by a famous Seed Corn Breeder. You can't always procure the right strain, so I urge you to buy direct from me. It is a vigorous, healthy, rank-growing corn that will yield enormously. It ripens early too. It is the **BIGGEST CORN IN CULTIVATION**. It's not a handsome corn, but when it comes to filling the wagon box it is on the job. Order early. Supply limited.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 80c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bushels or more at \$2.50 per bu. Write me for sample and prices delivered your station.

Note—My seed is extra selected, butted and tipped by hand, and well graded. I test it before I sell it to you.

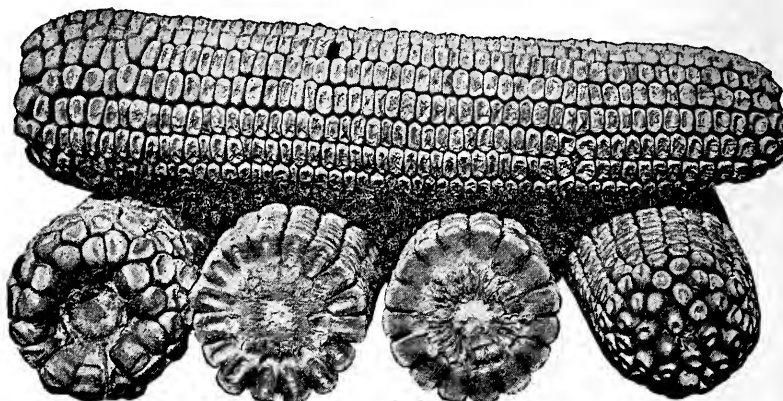


IMPROVED BOONE COUNTY WHITE

Sometimes Called "Cornplanter"

My seed comes direct from the Nishna Valley, Iowa, and cannot be improved upon. My corn breeders are well-renowned, and have devoted their lifetime to the breeding of pure, reliable types and strains. In this Improved Boone County White you have a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. It matures in 110 to 120 days, and is a splendid yielder. It is similar to my Iowa Silver Mine, but matures a little later, and makes a bigger ear. The ears are well filled out at both ends, cylindrical and are 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows, some 18 to 22. Grains are very deep, and a little rough. Cobs are white, of medium size. The kernels are pearl white and have a fine large germ. The variety grows a large stalk from 10 to 12 feet high with an abundance of foliage, and like other white varieties, is the best for old, thin or poor soils.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.75; 10 bushels or more at \$2.50 per bushel. Write me for samples and prices F.O.B. your station. Don't overlook this grand corn when making up your list of requirements.



BOONE COUNTY WHITE

ATTENTION OF LARGE PLANTERS!

We annually sell thousands of bushels of HIGH-GRADE PEDIGREE SEED CORN. We have hundreds of customers who buy ten, twenty, and even a few hundred bushels a year for their planting purposes. Our prices are cheap, considering the quality, and it is well worth while to invest a little more in seeds, and compare the average yield resulting from our PEDIGREE SEED CORN and the ordinary corn grown by unexperienced and haphazard growers for seed and feed purposes. Remember that whatsoever we sow that shall we reap. These sayings are just as true in corn growing as they are in any other line. While the soil is the place to begin work of attempting to grow big crops of corn, yet all our labor put on the soil, and all our money invested, would be a loss without good, vigorous, pedigree seed corn. True, we might take our smallest ears of corn and by continuous cultivation on good soil and seed selection, develop in a few years seed that would produce good crops, but the process is too slow and expensive when we have accomplished these results and offer to you the highest bred seed obtainable at prices a little higher than is usually asked for common feed corn. We will be glad to figure with you on your seed corn for this spring, and quote you special prices on large quantities, furnishing samples of our stock. All of our seed corn is shipped from our warehouses in original bags, guaranteed as represented, otherwise we return the money paid for same.

RATEKIN'S IMPERIAL WHITE—Red Cob

This is a pure white corn with a red cob—a sign within itself of great vitality; ears run down 9 to 12 inches long, measuring from 7 to 8 inches in circumference; 16 to 24 rows of very deep grains firmly set on a small red cob, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The stalks are rather short and heavy, averaging from 7 to 10 feet in height, with a large amount of foliage. This corn is well adapted to old, poor and thin lands, and will make a good crop where other sorts fail. It is extensively planted by the local gardeners for Roasting Ears, and I sold several thousand bushels last year for this purpose. It is a good shipper, and the milk is retained longer than in other varieties. It is very early, being ready for market in seventy or eighty days, or only a week or so later than the Extra Early Adams.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bushel. Write for special prices F.O.B. your station. Samples on request.

HICKORY KING

Hickory King is a white variety of field corn which has the largest grains with smallest cob of any corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two pieces a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of very vigorous habits, is a splendid and sure cropper, and is especially well suited to light or thin soil, and is a very desirable variety and largely planted in many sections of the Southern States. Ripens in 100 to 125 days. It husks and shells easily and produces much fodder.

Price: By freight or express at purchaser's expense, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. \$25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities, also for samples of our superior stock.

MAMMOTH IOWA WHITE



This big early white corn has made rapid strides within the few years since being brought to perfection. Its strong points are summed up in the following brief DESCRIPTION: This big white variety is a strong, vigorous grower, maturing remarkably early for large sort, free from barren stalks; will thrive and do well in fiery hot weather or drouth, where other varieties fail. The ears are large, pure white, well filled out at butt and tip, small stem, 16 to 20 rows of deep wedge-shaped kernels full of starch and oil. Ears 8 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Bred for yield and early maturity. In Iowa Mammoth White will mature in 100 to 110 days. In localities where this famous corn has been introduced its fame has spread from farm to farm and county to county, and wherever it has obtained a foothold it is planted year after year, and does not need our recommendation.

Every farmer who intends to plant an early maturing white dent corn this spring should consider this one sort. It is a wonderful grower, producing big ears and big stalks. It is really great for ensilage purposes, so I urge upon you to order a few bushels this year. It is grown for me in Iowa, right in the Nishna Valley, where thousands of bushels of the finest corn in the world are distributed all over this country for seed purposes. The splendid reports I received from this sort the past year convinces me that it will be one of my biggest sellers, so I am putting in rather a large stock, and feel confident that my customers will respond readily with orders.

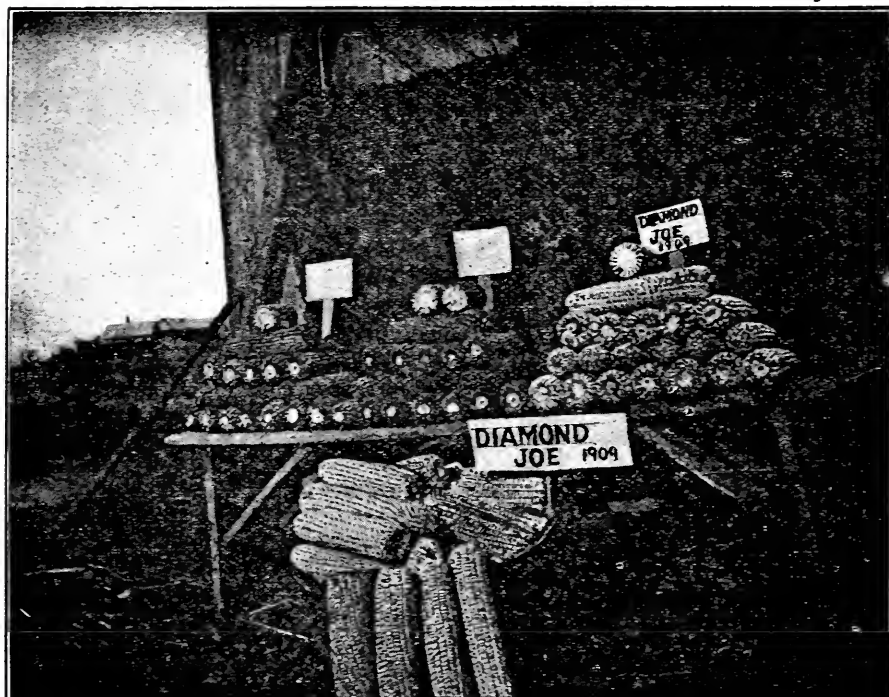
Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 80c; bushel \$2.75; 10 bushels or more at \$2.50 per bushel.

Prices are all F.O.B. New Orleans. Let me send you samples and quote you special prices delivered your station. How about it? Thanks!

Pedigree Stocks

IOWA=GROWN SEED CORN

Early to Mature



DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE

Grown by Ratekin in the Right Way



This is a great big early white dent corn, and is quite a favorite in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States, owing to its size, early maturity, and its adaptability to all Southern soils. The growers in the vicinity of New Orleans plant it exclusively for Roasting Ears for shipment to Northern markets. It matures as early as the Large Adams, but is much larger and of superior quality. The ears are covered with an ample husk, thus retaining its tenderness and milk much longer than is usual with other varieties. On this account it is a splendid shipper. The seed I offer to you is grown under SPECIAL CONTRACT by Ratekin of Shenandoah, Iowa. You all know him—the big corn grower in Iowa. He grows some mighty good seed corn, and this is the finest sort he has ever introduced to the growers in the South. Owing to the tremendous demand in the past year, I personally urge you to send your orders in early, so as to avoid disappointment.

Description—Stalks are large, strong and robust, growing to a height of 8 to 12 feet, dependent upon the land; very deep, heavy root, almost equal to sorghum or broom corn, thus a great drouth resister; broad blades and many of them; ears 8 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference; 16 to 20 rows, deep grains, solidly set on a medium size cob; cobs white. This corn has been carefully bred with an eye single to yield and early maturity, not for show purposes, every stalk producing one to three good ears. It is not only adapted to good, strong ground, but will do better and return larger yields on old, poor, thin or hilly ground than any other variety in existence. In short, it is the embodiment of all the good qualities contained in all the best varieties. It is the sure thing—all we claim for it. Our seed stock of this corn is exceptionally fine this year (have made a selection of the most choice ears, and hope

tra choice), having been grown from absolutely pure seed stock, and we have to be able to fill every order promptly that comes to us this year.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.75; 10 bu. and over at \$2.50 per bu. Bags included. Prices are F.O.B. New Orleans. Let me quote you delivered prices.

REUTER'S IOWA SILVER MINE

This corn is noted for its great vitality to withstand and resist extreme conditions of weather, wet or dry, also very hot weather, and makes good crops when other sorts wither, burn up and perish under dry, hot winds and scorching sun. Each year our growers select and improve it in every way possible, not so much to increase the size of the ears, but to increase the uniformity of size and also the number of ears to the stalk, and have thus absolutely eliminated the barren, weak, sickly stalks, and are pleased in the belief that they have brought this corn up to the highest standard of perfection, both in yield and early maturity.

We sell hundreds of bushels of this splendid sort to planters in every section of the South, and everyone obtains splendid results from it. In view of this we do not deem it necessary, if space would permit, to print even a partial list of names and testimonials we have received pertaining to this wonderful corn, and especially in regard to our High-Bred Select Seed. Our stock is absolutely genuine and has been kept pure and bred up and improved year after year. This is not a new variety, but is one of the oldest and best known sorts, and on account of its great popularity and the wonderful record it has made, there are thousands of bushels of mongrel white corn offered and sold every year under the name of Iowa Silver Mine.

Description—Stalks medium in height, ranging from 7 to 10 feet high, very leafy, broad blades, and a lot of them. The type of this corn is very even and uniform, ears run from 9 to 12 inches long; 16 to 22 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on a medium small white cob, ears well filled out at butt and tip ends. The cob being medium small, it dries quickly and rapidly, while the corn is ripening. Matures in from 90 to 100 days.

Price, qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. at \$2.50 per bu.

Bags free, f.o.b. here. Write for prices on larger quantities. Samples for comparison of quality furnished on request.

**Write for samples and
prices delivered
your station.**

WHITE CAP

RED BUTCHER, or

BLOODY BUTCHER

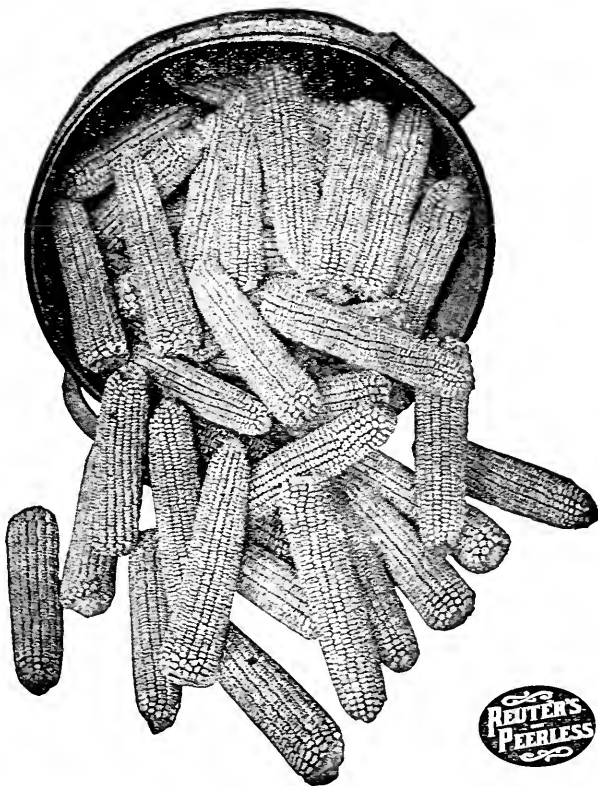
A most beautiful large-grained red corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring 8 to 10 inches. Color deep cherry-red with white cap, generally 14 rows of pure red white cap corn on a small cob. Stalks medium height, fairly heavy; grains always dented and sometimes rough. Matures in 90 days. Popular in Texas and Louisiana.

Price, quart 20c (not prepaid); gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. at \$2.50 per bu. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station, or F.O.B. New Orleans. Samples free for asking.

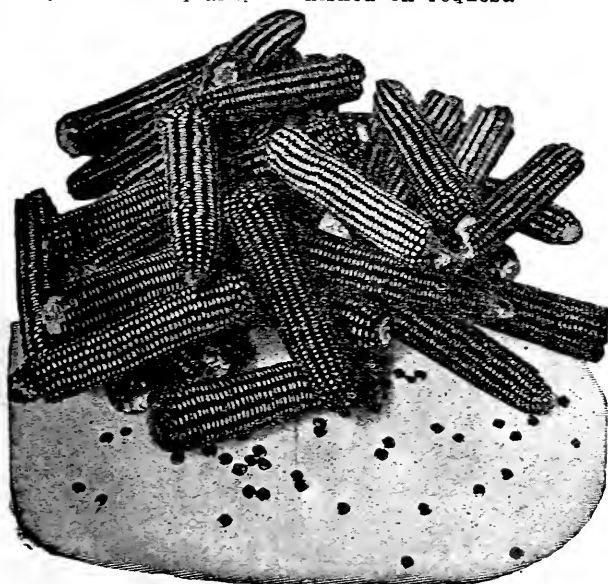
POP CORN

White Rice—Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears, with long, pointed kernels. Very productive.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 10c; 20 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$7.50.



IOWA SILVER MINE

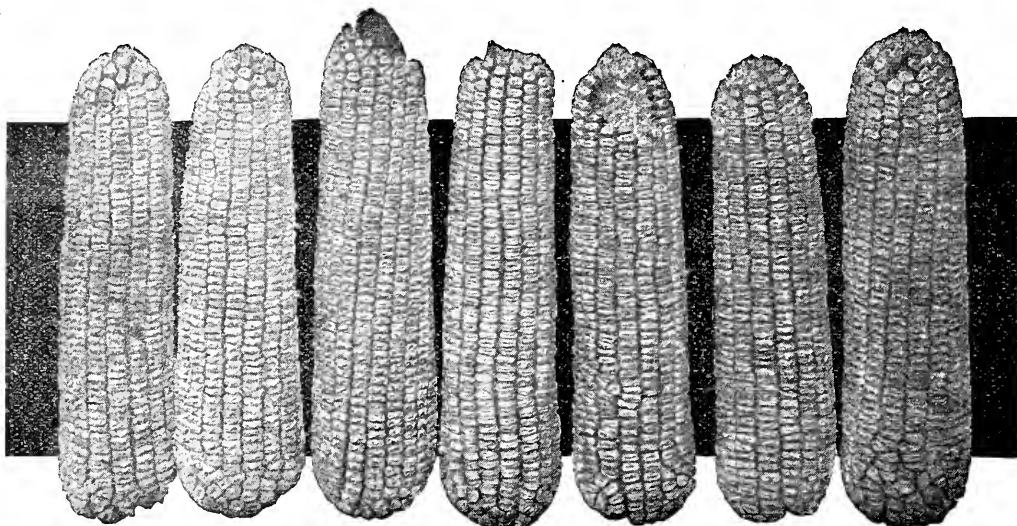


Direct from the

Nishna Valley

IOWA=GROWN SEED CORN

Yellow Dent Sorts



IOWA GOLD MINE

IOWA GOLD MINE

Made Nishna Valley Famous

Earliest to mature; the purest yellow; the deepest grain. This corn is widely known, and is being planted very extensively throughout the South for early green feed purposes.

Description—It is a medium early, between the leading best standard field varieties, such as we grow for 100-bushel crops in the central corn belt of the Northwest, and the extra early sort that matures in eighty to ninety days in the extreme northern corn growing boundaries, and also for late planting and replanting, where other sorts have failed from one cause or another. GOLD MINE IS A FAVORITE in its class with every farmer who has ever planted it, ripening a few days later than Pride of North, making itself in about ninety days. Ears are not large, but medium in size, and very symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow, as yellow as gold itself; grain is deep, cob small, and therefore dries out early and quickly. Seventy pounds in the ear will shell out sixty-two to sixty-three pounds of shelled corn, leaving but seven to eight pounds for the cob. It is free from barren stalks; every stalk bears from one to two good ears, running from eight to ten inches long, thus is a very heavy yielder for a medium between extra early and late varieties. The above are honest, fair descriptions, and I am sure this corn will not disappoint your best expectations.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bushels or more at \$2.50 per bushel. Write for special prices F.O.B. your station. Samples free.

MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW DENT



This is a great, big yellow corn that is making good everywhere in this big South. It is indeed worthy of more extensive cultivation, and should be grown by nearly every planter in the State of Louisiana, to say nothing of other Southern States. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, through its experimental stations in various states, has demonstrated beyond question that by proper crosses of varieties and strains superior types of corn can be produced. With this strong government backing seed corn growers and breeders present their claims and prove it by Uncle Sam. In bringing MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW DENT CORN to perfection, my growers have produced, I believe, the best Large Eared Early Maturing Yellow Dent Corn in the United States, with the possible exception of RATEKIN'S FAMOUS PRIDE OF NISHNA, the latter winning distinct favor in our state.

Description—Grows a rugged stalk of medium height and producing ears 9 to 12 inches in length, often as large as 7 to 7½ inches in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 to 20. Matures in 90 to 110 days. Ears are well filled out with solidly set deep kernels, rich in oil, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. The germ is extra large, and the rows run generally straight. The stalks are thick-jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. Grows about 10 feet high. It roots very deep, and seems to stand extremes of weather very good. If you want some real good, early green feed, plant this sort. It will make lots of foliage and fine grain. It is a big yielder on the poorest kind of land.

Prices, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bushel. Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. New Orleans or your station. Shipped in original sacks branded by my famous Iowa Corn Breeders.

ENSILAGE AND

FODDER CORN

Thousands of silos are being added every year to the few already built and in use in the South, and the dairymen says he does not see how he ever got along without them. All through the South silos are being put up for progressive farmers, who are devoting some attention to live stock. If you want the best silage corn, buy it from me. Get early maturing corn of rank, vigorous growth, with a creditable showing in grain, and, above all, being used to the prairie winds, will stand up in the face of winds that would blow down many of the Southern and Western Grown Corn. My growers in the Nishna Valley grow and breed excellent sorts for me, and I urge you to plant plenty of this kind of corn.

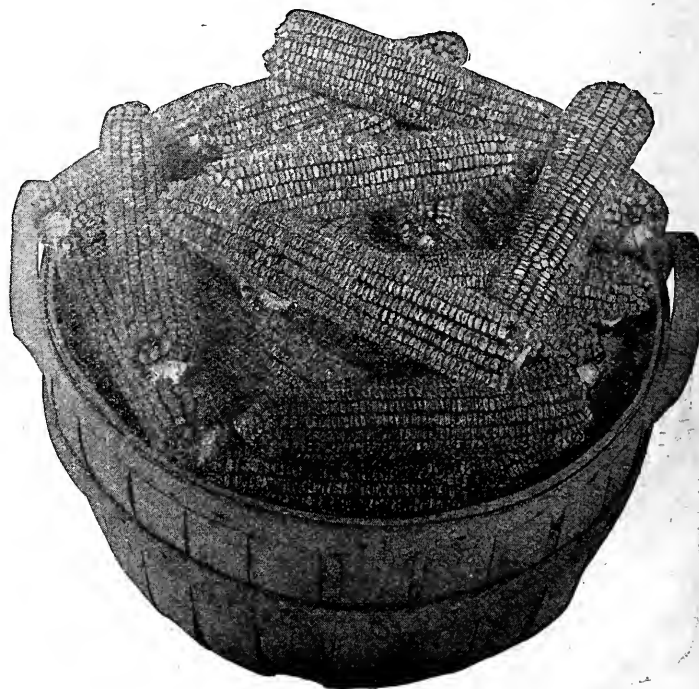
REUTER'S PERFECTED GOLDEN BEAUTY

It has become famous throughout the South within recent years on account of its many excellent qualities. It is a superior strain of the well-known Golden Beauty, obtained by careful, critical selection. In the preparation of the corn for seed each ear is carefully selected and the end grains discarded. It is not to be compared with the original Golden Beauty.

Description—In Reuter's Perfected Golden Beauty Corn, our customers will find a high-bred pure variety of a beautiful golden yellow color, and on that will please you, contains ten to fourteen rows of extremely large, broad grains, deep and solidly set, makes the finest appearance when shelled, but equally beautiful in the ear. It is a vigorous grower, attaining a height of eight to ten feet, producing one to two large-sized ears to a stalk. The ears are set midway of the stalk, three and one-half to four feet from the ground. The cobs are unusually small; when broken in half the grains will always reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of the grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. It cannot be recommended too highly.

Early Maturity—In breeding and propagating this splendid improved sort, our growers have kept uppermost in mind a Large-Eared Early Maturing Variety that would make itself in ninety to one hundred days, producing the maximum yield.

Price, pkt. 10c; qt. 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. \$25.00.



MAMMOTH IOWA YELLOW DENT

Pedigree Sorts

IOWA-GROWN SEED CORN

Direct from Breeders

RATEKIN'S PRIDE OF NISHNA

Direct from Nishna Valley

Grown by Ratekins in the right way. Beware of seedsmen offering you a Yellow Dent Corn claimed to be this variety. The only true reliable seed stock is available from Ratekins' Seed House in Iowa. This Corn has made remarkably good with the growers in Louisiana and other Southern States, and I anticipate a tremendous demand owing to this one fact. It is early, in fact extra early, and produces an abundance of foliage and lots of good grain. The stalk is heavy, vigorous, and stands winds to a great extent. Roots deep, thus withstanding drouth. This Corn, owing to its great vigor and vitality, does well on poor, thin, sandy soil or poor land; it, like other varieties, does better on rich land.

Description—The stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet high, dependent on the land—hill or bottom ground—stalks strong and robust, very leafy, broad blades and plenty of them, making an excellent fodder or ensilage corn. Roots almost equal to that of cane sorghum, always resisting wind and storm and standing up well. Ears very uniform in size and shape, cylindrical from butt to tip, running from 9 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference, containing from 16 to 22 rows of deep kernels solidly set on a medium small red cob, shelling 86 to 88 per cent grains and often even more. A wagon load of this corn weighs out two to four bushels more than ordinary varieties of corn, thus proving its solidity. It is a golden yellow, and a big crib full of it is a beautiful sight to behold. Its potency and power to reproduce is so great that neither dry or wet weather influences its growth and maturity as it does many other sorts. By long and continued selection, the barren weak and sickly stalks have been eliminated, which has materially increased its yielding qualities. It is the earliest maturing large-eared corn known or grown, always making itself safely and soundly beyond danger of frost in from 90 to 100 days of good corn weather. Our word for it, it will please you in every respect.

The big planters in Louisiana are demanding this one corn. It is the finest early yellow corn in the world, beating anything I handle.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bushel. Write me for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your point. Samples free.

CALICO, or STRAWBERRY

Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow

This corn is the old-fashioned kind, and always very popular as a feeding corn, and for many years we have had a great demand for it from stock feeders. So great has been the demand for this excellent feeding corn that we have given greater attention to it the past few years than in former years. Five years ago we found a superior type of this corn, grown by a leading corn breeder in Kentucky, from whom we obtained seed, which has proven a wonder, and without fear of contradiction we can say we have the highest and best strain of this corn that can be found anywhere. The strain is of the large eared kind, deep grain and small cob, thus insuring early maturity. The ears run from nine to twelve inches in length and measure seven to eight inches in circumference. It is a combination in color of red, white and yellow stripes. It is full of protein and very rich; stock like it and eat it in preference to other corn. To all those in want of one of the best corns for stock feeding, we can say we are in position to supply you with the very best of seed.

Very popular in Louisiana with some of our biggest sugar planters.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.50; 10 bushels or more at \$2.25 per bushel.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

Universal Yellow Corn

In answer to the question, "What is the most popular variety of yellow corn in the United States," we should be compelled to say Reid's Yellow Dent. This corn was originated by Mr. James L. Reid, of Illinois, many years ago, and in fixing the type he made a good job of it, for the highest skill of experts have failed to change it for the better. It certainly is a thoroughbred. We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all around purpose Yellow Dent Corn grown.

Description—Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough, with grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make the finest ensilage and fodder. Matures in 110 days.

Price, packet 10c; quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.

PRIDE OF NISHNA

REUTER'S ST. CHARLES WHITE

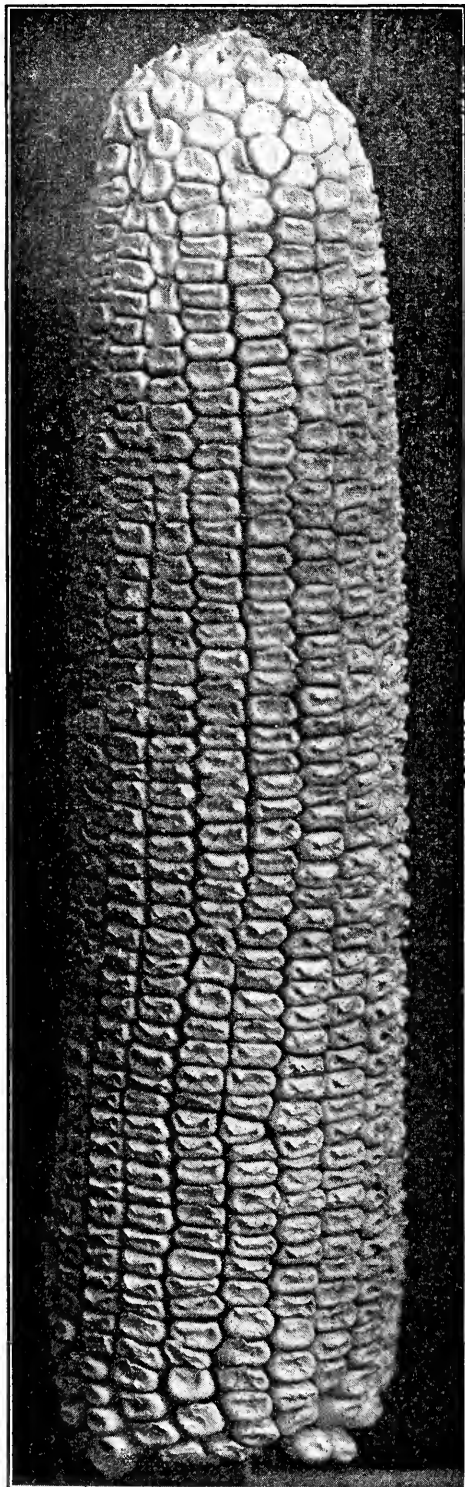


The St. Charles White is a very handsome pure variety of white corn set on a red cob, and this corn appears to make a finer and better grade for milling purposes and for corn meal than almost any other sort. The ears are usually 8 to 10 inches long, 16 to 18 rows deep, broad kernels, the upper corners of the kernels being round. The stalk grows from 8 to 10 and 12 feet high, dependent upon the land upon which it is planted, the lowlands and bottom producing the taller stalks; the stalk growing broad succulent blades, thus making it a very desirable corn for general crop purposes; for grain, fodder or for ensilage purposes. Our customers in the South, North, East and West are greatly in favor with this excellent variety of corn. In the South for the grain crop it produces and in the East, West and North, for the fodder and ensilage it produces.

My stock is far superior to the ordinary seed sold in New Orleans by seedsmen and grain dealers. Don't confuse Pedigree Seed Corn with common seed corn.

Price, packet 5c; quart (not prepaid) 15c; gal. 40c; peck 70c; bushel \$2.50; 10 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu.

REID'S YELLOW DENT



IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING

REUTER'S GENUINE MEXICAN JUNE

The genuine Mexican June Corn is grown only in one part of Mexico, and we do not hesitate to say that it is the best and purest strain obtainable. The variety is more popular than ever, and we were unable to fill all our orders last season owing to the tremendous demand. Our stock has established for itself a splendid reputation in many parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States.

It is a White Corn of excellent quality and flavor; the ear is medium size, with a husk so closely adhering as to be practically worm and weevil proof. The stalk is short, seldom growing more than seven to eight feet high. The roots run deep and spread, so that it is a splendid drought resister. Can be planted any time from April 1st until the end of August. Can be planted after an oat crop, or when other crops have failed, and mature before frost. Its germinating power is great, and consequently it will stand even in dry weather. It is only equalled by our Famous White Wonder for late planting.

Price, quart (not prepaid) 15c; gal. 50c; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 10 bu. or more at \$2.75 per bu.

Improved Early Leaming Corn

The Greatest Yellow Corn for the South. Thousands of bushels sold annually. **THE LEAMING CORN** was first originated by Mr. J. S. Leaming, of Ohio, and has had the reputation for many years as being the purest bred yellow dent corn in existence. Very popular in the South, and extensively cultivated by the large planters in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States.

The Leaming Corn is known everywhere and by all who have ever tried or become acquainted with it as the stock feeders' friend, and they think there is none better. It is very rich in protein and oil, and thus becomes ideal from a feeder's standpoint. In addition to this, it is grown very extensively in the East, New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio and Indiana; also in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, for its ensilage and fodder purposes of which it makes and gives a very bountiful supply of blades and leaves. It is all we claim for it.

Description—It grows to medium height, from 8 to 12 feet, dependent upon ground planted on, hill or bottom land. The ears are uniform and of good size, and usually set from three to four feet from the ground; medium small red cob, husks easily; ears solid and snug; surface quite smooth for dent corn. It is very productive and an ideal corn. We can fully recommend it to farmers and feeders as a most excellent variety of corn.

Quality—Our stock is far superior to the ordinary Leaming sold by many seedsmen. Samples on request; also prices for large quantities.

Price, quart (not prepaid) 15c; gal. 40c; peck 70c; bu. \$2.50; 10 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu.

REUTER'S IMPROVED WHITE WONDER



King of all Corn. Grown in Oklahoma under scientific methods of cultivation. Will grow anywhere! Resists drought and scorching heat as good as the Mexican June.

This is the grandest variety of Corn ever introduced. It originated in Oklahoma. Will grow under conditions that kill all other varieties. It is, as its name implies, veritably a White Wonder Corn. More corn fields have been ruined by the continuous drought and hot sun killing the tassel and pollen this past season than ever before. This great Corn went forty-eight days of growing weather without a drop of rain, and the heat the most severe ever known in the section where our seed is grown. All fields of other varieties burned up by the hot sun. It ripens the same time as the early varieties, and is the only large-eared corn for late planting that we know of that ripens so soon. Known to make one hundred bushels to the acre when other varieties made but thirty to forty bushels. The stalks grow from ten to thirteen feet in height, and are exceedingly thick, with short and heavy joints.

Our reliable Oklahoma grower describes this extraordinary sort as follows: "Reuter's Improved White Wonder Corn will grow anywhere between the North and South Pole and make good. It is the King of all corns, will grow under conditions that kill all other varieties, and will grow when all other varieties rot in the ground. It resisted the excessively dry weather and withering heat of last season, and without a drop of water for forty-eight days. I made more Corn last season with the White Wonder than all the other varieties planted."

Price, quart (not prepaid) 15c; gal. 50c; peck 85c; bu. \$3.00; 10 bu. or more at \$2.75 per bu.

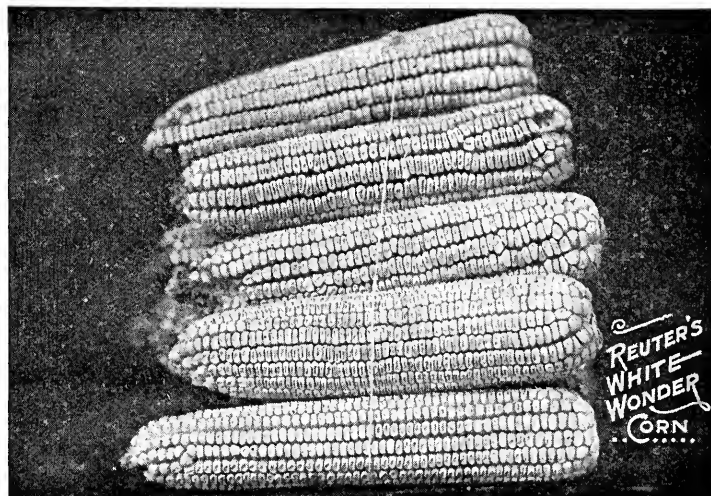
BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN



One of the grandest plants ever introduced. It originated in Brazil, where it constitutes the principal food for the inhabitants. The Corn is especially adapted to the wants of our Southern States. It withstands drought, makes better Roasting Ears than does any of the Sugar Corns. By planting every month it will furnish green corn all the season. Comes in early and remains late. This is a better corn to grow than the Mexican June. May be planted on stubble after grain crops are harvested and will, under such treatment, make a big crop of both grain and fodder.

The grain makes most excellent flour, as well as hominy. The ears are from four to eight inches long, and contain from eight to twelve rows of pearly white grain. The grain may be ground at any grist mill and the flour made from it makes as fine breakfast cakes as buckwheat. Owing to its heavy stooing habit it produces an enormous crop of fodder. Each stalk bears two or three ears, sometimes more. Our Southern farmer can make big money by growing Brazilian Flour Corn early and shipping in car lots to Northern markets.

Price, quart (not prepaid) 20c; gal. 60c; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.



**My Seed is Carefully
Grown in the East**

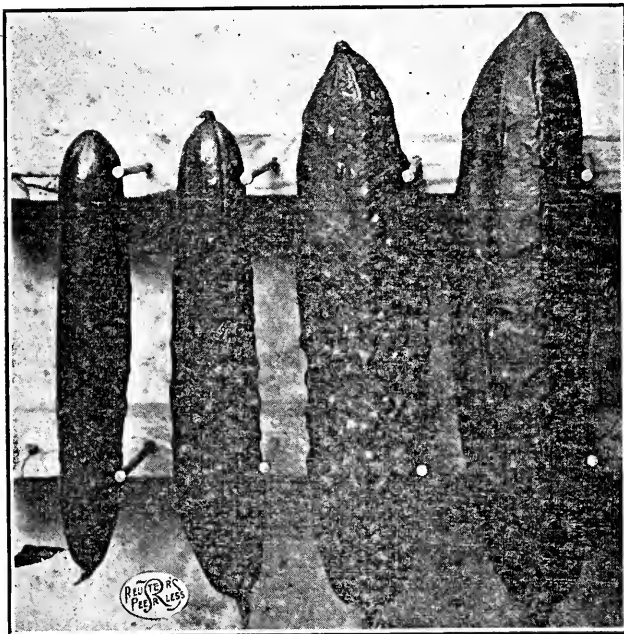
CUCUMBER SEED

**Thoroughbred, True-to-Name
Proved Varieties**

If there is one kind of seed of which I am justly proud it is Cucumbers. I don't think that there is better seed grown anywhere than what I offer to you. My strains are all thoroughbred, true-to-name and of high germination. When I offer you one kind, you can rest assured that the seed you buy will produce just one kind of Cucumber and not a grand mixture of all kinds. All my stocks are prolific, money-making, and the very best that can be produced for the exacting gardener. I sell lots of my customers as much as one hundred pounds of Cucumber Seed, and these same growers buy from me year after year. They don't experiment and try to get something better elsewhere. They know that if there is anything superior to mine, I would handle it. I am just as progressive as the next one, and am always trying out new strains, but they all have some faults, so I continue to offer these thoroughly tried and proved sorts that cannot fail when properly cultivated. I have made a special study of the cucumber industry in the South, and have handled thousands of carloads during my thirty-five years in the vegetable business. I know from actual experience the kinds that will grow well in the South and sell for good prices in the North. I strongly advise you to give me your order, whether it is for one ounce or one hundred pounds. You cannot buy better seed from anybody. Each year I go North and inspect my crops of Cucumber Seed. I personally see to it that the stock seeds are carefully selected; that the soil has not grown Cucumbers the year previous; that isolation from fields of other varieties is practiced; that careful, critical attention is devoted to their growing and to the elimination of all "off-types"; that the most modern and scientific methods are used in harvesting the crop, threshing, washing, curing, cleaning, and testing the seed. I give you seed that is of the highest vitality procurable. I test this seed myself when it arrives in my store. I know it is good when I offer it to you. I feel confident that my seed will please you. If you but buy from me once, I won't have to urge you again. The quality will be remembered by you when you think of planting again. My prices are right.

Culture—Cucumbers succeed best in a warm, rich, loamy soil. Plant in hills four to six feet apart each way. The hills should be made rich with a shovelful of well decomposed manure. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering them about half an inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill. The growers in the vicinity of New Orleans plant Cucumbers in the open ground as early as February, and sometimes sooner, protecting them from cold by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. Cucumbers are often started in hotbeds, styled here as "Dirt Bands," and planted out of doors just as soon as they are hardy enough to resist the cold. Hammond's Slug Shot and Tobacco Dust are the best remedies for the insects.

REUTER'S PERFECTED DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER



REUTER'S PERFECTED DAVIS PERFECT

State of Louisiana, plants this variety almost exclusively, and has recently written me the following unsolicited letter: "Your Reuter's Perfected Davis Perfect Cucumber is the finest Cucumber I have ever planted. It grows large, uniform and the shape is ideal. Your strain can hardly be improved upon. Kindly book my order for one hundred pounds. I have bought Cucumber Seed from several of the big Northern seed stores, but cannot find anything near this strain." Words like these from so prominent a grower should be sufficient evidence that this stock is the kind you want. This man knows what good cucumber seed is, and he has about four hundred acres under cultivation, principally lettuce and cucumbers, and buys every bit of his seed from me, although his account is solicited by nearly every big seed house in this country. The price of my Perfected is reasonable, and I can sell it to you as follows:

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00, prepaid.

REUTER'S EARLIEST OF ALL

This Cucumber has proved to be the biggest money-maker ever planted by the Florida growers. I sell several thousand pounds in that State alone every year. The same growers purchase this strain from me all the time. They know what they are getting, so they don't experiment with other kinds so highly boosted by unreliable seedsmen or merchants who do not know what good cucumbers are, and live thousands of miles away from where they are grown. I have traveled Florida several times, and have made a study of this one crop. I know the kind of cucumbers the gardeners in that State require, and I offer this stock to them unhesitatingly. It will please you if you try it. If you want to grow early cucumbers for profit, order a few pounds of REUTER'S EARLIEST OF ALL at once. It is an extra early White Spine Cucumber of handsome shape, which it holds at all stages of its growth. The color is a beautiful dark green, with lighter spines running from the blossom end. It is smooth, tender and crisp. Remains green on the vine, and after picking it never turns yellow. It is a very hardy, robust, prolific grower, and is free from disease. I have never seen an early cucumber grow more uniform in size, color, and evenness than this one sort. It is the Earliest, Smoothest, Greatest Yields, and Most Profitable Cucumber on the market. I sell it only in sealed packages. Be sure you get my genuine stock.

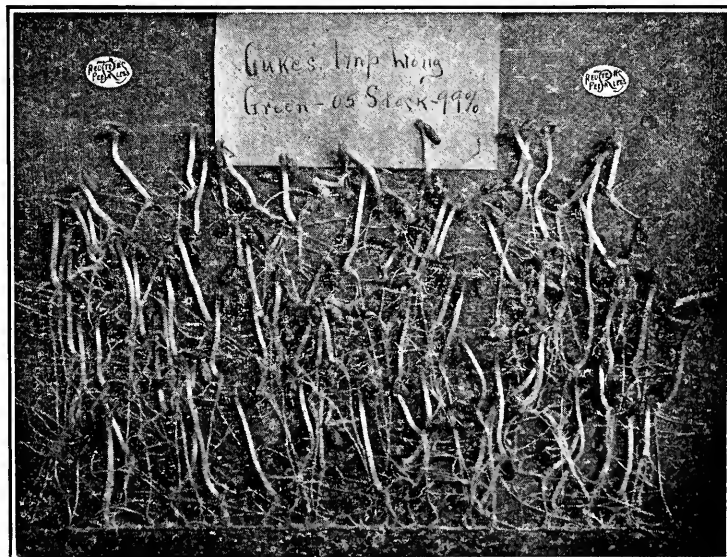
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.



I don't usually pay an extra amount of attention to one single variety of seed. I endeavor to divide my time and try to breed up all the strains that are lacking, and try to retain the good qualities of those that are perfect. Possibly I have devoted too much time to this one variety of Cucumber. If I have, it was not my fault. I simply could not help it. For years I have been growing all kinds of Cucumbers on my farm in an endeavor to get one variety that would answer all purposes. I have found it when I planted this strain. It cannot be excelled in any way. It is far ahead of anything I offer you, or anyone else can offer to you. I have a strain that required more than five years of careful, continuous selection to bring it up to its present standard of perfection. I can truthfully say that this is the one money-making variety that you should plant. No matter what other kinds you grow, plant a few acres of this sort. If possible, put your whole place in this one cucumber. You can make no mistake. It is not an experiment. It is not a novelty that I am trying to get big prices for, but it is a vast improvement on the finest cucumber ever introduced. It deserves first consideration when you think of cucumber seed. Notice carefully the small photograph on this page. Consider the uniformity in growth, the splendid shape, fine color, and other good points too numerous to mention.

When the original Davis Perfect was introduced to the Cucumber growers in this country, it created a furore. But it had many faults, like all other strains that are produced too quickly. My growers, who, by the way, have been breeding cucumbers for about twenty years, readily realized that this particular strain was worthy of lots of attention, and began to work in making selections to improve it.

There were many cucumbers in the original strain that had too much neck and showed many sports. The best specimens showed these faults. So, they began seven years ago to eliminate the off-types and improve this cucumber by going over the fields and staking specimens which were perfect at their slicing stage. This continued for four years and resulted in this "perfected strain, which I introduced to my customers three years ago. Practically everything in the way of "off-types" has been eliminated, and the neck has been bred out so that every fruit is shapely and holds its fine cylindrical shape clear to the stem end. By using my Perfected Strain a crop can be produced out-doors which can hardly be distinguished from greenhouse stock. Mr. John Meyer, of Dalcour, La., operating the Promised Land Plantation, who is, without a doubt, the biggest grower of Cucumbers in the

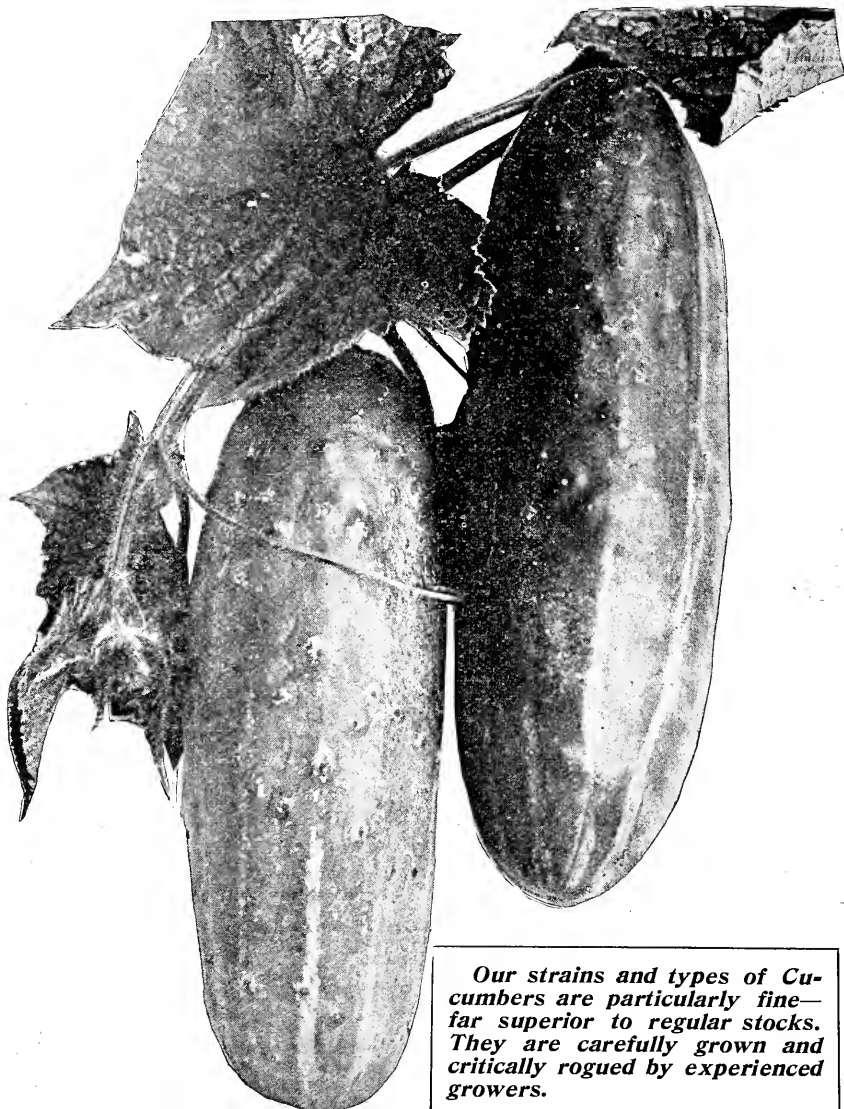


This shows you how I test my Cucumber Seed. I test all my seeds the same way. Will you buy from me?

Write Me for Prices
on Large Quantities

CUCUMBER

Isolation is Practised
Selection is Necessary
Testing is Good Growth



Our strains and types of Cucumbers are particularly fine—far superior to regular stocks. They are carefully grown and critically rogued by experienced growers.

Reuter's Peerless New Orleans Market

REUTER'S EARLY FORTUNE

This is a fine selection of White Spine of recent introduction and is creating a furore among the many large truckers throughout the South on account of its earliness, handsome shape, medium size, dark, glossy green color, and prolificness. A very fine variety for market gardeners.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS

A new extra long White Spine Cucumber producing perfectly smooth, very dark green handsome straight fruits, measuring 12 to 17 inches long. They are always straight—never turn yellow, and extra solid. It certainly deserves a trial.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

REUTER'S IMPROVED LONG GREEN

Vines very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often twelve to sixteen inches; slender and of uniformly dark green color. Furnished some fruits early, but matures the bulk of its crop late. We offer a carefully selected strain.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

JAPANESE

The strong vines throwing out numerous tendrils can be trained up a trellis or poles, which well insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in large fruits. Flesh is pure white, crisp, tender and of mild flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

REUTER'S NEW GRAND FORCING CUCUMBER

In this remarkable new Cucumber I have attained the ideal sort for Gardeners, Truckers, and Shippers. It is absolutely perfect in shape, and surprisingly uniform in type, and they all look alike. In size they run between my New Orleans Market and my Perfected Davis Perfect, making it an ideal in this respect, suitable for all markets. When about six or seven inches long, there is not a particle of waste when used as a slicer, and the seeds at last stage are hardly noticeable.

The DEEP GREEN COLOR is the crowning merit of this sort. In this one respect it is equal to my Perfected Davis, as the latter is about the darkest green variety obtainable. On some markets, the PERFECTED is a little too large, so it is advisable to plant this splendid sort. Every bit of it is edible.

Then again, it is wonderfully prolific. It seems to aim to produce a cucumber at every joint. This characteristic is well developed and makes it a very profitable sort to grow. This new variety will, no doubt, create a sensation in the South, and every grower who wants to keep abreast of the times will plant it. The seed supply is short this year.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00, prepaid.

REUTER'S PEERLESS NEW ORLEANS MARKET

King of All Cucumbers for Field Culture. It is the Leading Variety Raised in the Vicinity of New Orleans



For forcing or open ground this sort is superior to all others. Average length is from eight to ten inches. Color, dark green, which is retained much longer and less affected by the sun than other varieties. It is very uniform; its size and shape make it a splendid shipping sort. Last season we sold more than 2,000 pounds to the Louisiana Truckers. They claim it beyond question the earliest and most productive variety grown.

Our stock is the result of many years' critical selection, and is superior to any strain offered to the Louisiana Truckers. We have hundreds of testimonial letters on file from the most prominent growers in this section, praising this splendid strain.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE

A variety that has been largely cultivated in this section until the introduction of our superior strain of New Orleans Market. The growers claim that our stock of the latter variety is far more prolific than this sort. Nevertheless, this is a grand sort. It is quite early, enormously prolific, and bears uniformly long, symmetrical, deep-green colored fruits, faintly marked with a slight yellowish shading toward the blossom end.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

REUTER'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE

A variety that is very desirable for its extreme earliness, wonderful prolificness, and uniformity of size, shape, color, and excellent flavor. Grows four to five inches in length; fine dark green color. We have a rather large trade for this sort in Florida and parts of Texas where earliness is the first requisite.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

TAILBY'S HYBRID

A variety hybridized with the White Spine and English Frame, combining the hardness of the former and the beauty of the latter. Very long and superior for outdoor culture.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

KLONDYKE

A fine strain of White Spine. Average six inches long, uniform in size and shape. Very attractive in color and of unexcelled quality. Vines are very hardy and productive.

The demand for this sort is growing rapidly. It is indeed a very fine sort. Its points of superiority are extreme earliness, prolificness and hardness, which enable it to hold its dark green color and crispness for a very long time.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

REUTER'S IMPROVED WHITE SPINE

A selected strain of the well-known White Spine Cucumber. The fruits are very uniform, averaging seven to eight inches. It is an early and prolific producer of uniformly large straight handsome fruits of the most desirable qualities. A vigorous grower.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

REUTER'S EXTRA LONG EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. Hardy, early, and very productive. The fruit is long, cylindrical, very dark green, with very white crisp, tender flesh. It is entirely a new and distinct strain developed through the most careful selection.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

DAVIS PERFECT

Fine for forcing and for out-doors. The fruit is long and slim; sometimes measures twelve inches in length; color is a rich dark glossy green. Grows very uniform and is a shy seeder. A strong grower, and on this account is a better blight resister than the other sorts.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

A medium size cucumber; color dark green, with very little of the white spine showing. An excellent sort.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.



**Finest New Jersey
Grown Seed**

EGGPLANT

**Seed Grown from
Stock-Seeds Furnished by me**

Culture—Seed should be sown in hot bed in the early part of January and February. When the plants are two inches high, they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and healthy. When warm enough, generally during March, transplant to the open ground in rich soil, two to three feet apart. For a fall crop, the seed is sown during May, June and July. Should the plants be attacked by insects, use Tobacco Dust or Hammond's Slug Shot.



REUTER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET EGGPLANT—THE WORLD'S FINEST

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

A distinct variety, absolutely different from any other. It is not a sort given this name to mislead anyone, but is the finest strain of this vegetable on the market. I sell several hundred pounds of it every year to the most critical gardeners in the South. It is perfectly adapted to the South, and in this respect is the superior of the New York Market, which is the standard variety in the North. No other seed store in this country can offer you this particular strain of Eggplant. I handle it exclusively. The seed is grown for me from my own stock seed, which I furnish each year. I grow the stock seeds on my own farms each year, and in this way I practically control the quality of the Eggplant. Then, I personally inspect the seed crop while it is growing in New Jersey. The conditions, both soil and climate, in this State, seem to be perfectly adapted to the highest development of this vegetable. I eliminate all "off-types." I see to it that the crop is properly cleared of all bushes that do not bear prolifically, or that are not true-to-name. If you are a shipper of Eggplants and grow them in any quantity, plant this stock. It is not in its experimental stages. It has been grown in the vicinity of New Orleans for the past twenty years, but I have improved it, by having a limited quantity of the seed grown here each year and then shipped to New Jersey to grow my seed. It is the finest shaped eggplant on the market. Note the uniformity of the fruit illustrated above. That is just how they run, like peas in a pod, as regular as nature can make them. This variety is the finest shaped eggplant in the world. They will carry without spoiling to any market in the United States or Canada. In this one respect it is far ahead of all other sorts. Then, the plants grow large and high, sometimes as high as five feet, and bear the fruit entirely off the ground. None of the eggplants are ever found lying on the ground. Its color is a deep purple, sometimes a little reddish, very large in size, oval in shape, and of the finest quality. In flavor it cannot be surpassed. It is truly a remarkable keeper, and I have had them remain in my store for at least two weeks after cutting and remain perfectly fresh, sound, and not the least rot showing. Being an upright grower, it resists heat and drouth to a considerable extent, and is not affected by wet weather. They bear continuously, and seed planted here during December will bear eggplants as late as November of the following year. I can truthfully say that this is one eggplant that has no superior. It has every requirement and qualification to make it the leading variety for market and home use. This variety is entirely spineless. If you are going to plant your entire garden in eggplants, is this is your one important crop, you can plant this seed and be assured that better stocks are unobtainable at any price. I believe that eventually it will be the Standard Variety in America. Sold only in sealed packages. No one else can offer you the same stock, as I breed it, grow it, and sell it exclusively.

Price, pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

This variety is a general favorite for both market and home use. Fruits large, good shape, slightly rounder than the New Orleans Market, and of a dark purple color. Very prolific and spineless.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1b. \$3.75.

KOHLRABI

Culture—For fall or winter it should be sown from the end of July until the middle of October; for spring crop during January and February. When well started, the plants can be set out in rows about ten to twelve inches apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They can also be sown broadcast and thinned out afterwards.

REUTER'S EARLY WHITE VIENNA

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

This variety is one of the best, being extremely early with small tops, thus allowing close planting. Flesh white and tender. Our seed is French grown, and is of the highest quality procurable.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

MAMMOTH ITALIAN FENNEL (Finnocchio)

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

A very delicious vegetable largely grown by the Italians. In flavor it resembles Celery, but has a sweet taste and of a very delicate odor. Sow during the fall and spring in rows. Keep well watered and cultivated.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

Plants are large and high, usually bearing the fruits off the ground. The sun does not blight the blossoms, as in the case of the other varieties. Very popular with the growers throughout Florida and other Southern States, and we especially recommend our superior strain of this splendid sort to all critical growers.

Reuter's Selected Stock, oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$17.50.

LEEKs

**Imported
Stock**

Culture—Should be sown broadcast and transplanted when about seven inches high into rows twelve inches apart, and five or six inches apart in rows. Should be planted at least five inches deep. Sow in September and October for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer.

REUTER'S LONDON FLAG—SELECTED STRAIN

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

A very hardy variety and one of the best for fall and winter planting. A strong, quick grower, producing long stems of uniform shape and size. We supply the best imported seed.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

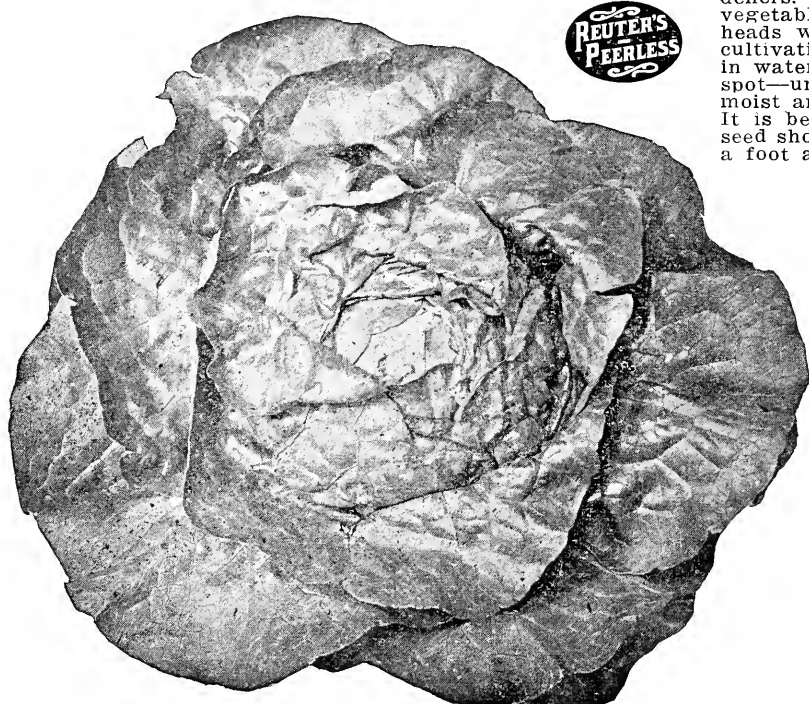
A very large grower, stems often three inches in diameter, becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort.

Price, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$7.00.

REUTER'S HIGH-CLASS LETTUCE SEED

Superior Varieties Recommended to Southern Market Gardeners

You can hardly believe that I sell more than 10,000 pounds of Lettuce Seed to exacting gardeners in the South every year. This is the truth. My sales last year were tremendous. Why? Because I have the bulk of my Lettuce Seed grown for me in California from stock seeds imported from France. My California growers are cranks about quality, and are always trying to grow their lettuce seed a little better than their neighbors. The result is that I am able to offer you strains that cannot be excelled for quality, purity and uniformity of type, and evenness to head. I sell about eight thousand pounds of Peerless Big Boston to the growers in Louisiana, Texas, Florida and other Southern States every fall. These growers depend upon this crop for their living. They spend lots of money to prepare the land and fertilize it to grow this crop. Do you think for one single moment that they can afford to buy their lettuce seed from any Tom, Dick or Harry? How long do you think they would continue in the trucking business? These growers know where they can get the best seed. Price is a secondary consideration with them. All they ask for is the best lettuce seed obtainable, the kind that will produce a crop regular in type, heading characteristics, maturity and growth. My lettuce crops in California are the finest in that grand State. Everybody admits it, even to my competitors. Some varieties I have grown in France and by reliable growers. They grow superfine stocks that are as true-to-type as it is possible to produce. Many of my customers prefer the seed grown across the water. I carefully test all of my lettuce seed before I send it out, so you are assured of high germinating seed all the time.



**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

Culture—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the gardeners. Of course, it requires a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during the hot summer months, as Lettuce seldom, if ever, heads well in hot weather. We have found the following method of cultivation the best: Before sowing, soak the seeds for an hour in water; take them out and put in a piece of cloth or place in a cool spot—under a cistern, or if convenient in an ice-box. Keep the cloth moist and in two or three days the seed will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do this in the evening, and give a good watering. The seed should be sown broadcast, and when large enough, planted in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.

REUTER'S PEERLESS BIG-BOSTON

My strain of this famous variety has won the favor of thousands of the most discriminating gardeners in the South. Every year I check up the orders on this stock, and the same growers buy from me year after year, truly a tribute to my efforts to furnish them with a strain that is a little better than they can obtain elsewhere no matter how much they may pay. It is the best heading variety in cultivation, and so well known that an extended description is not at all necessary. It is a splendid shipper, hardy, and thoroughly reliable. The heads are large and solid. My stock is sure to head. It never fails to produce extra large solid heavy heads. I plant about twenty-five acres every year on my own farm at Bohemia, and they surely look good this year, and the prospects are that I will make good profit off the crop. I planted the seed during September. I offer you both the French and California Grown Seed. Possibly the former is a little better, but it is almost impossible to get a better strain than the one I am having grown in California. I have planted both strains on my farms, and cannot detect any difference between them. If you don't mention what kind you want when you order, I always give you the California stock. Remember that you cannot buy better lettuce seed than this in any part of the world.

California Seed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

French Seed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

(These prices are prepaid.)

REUTER'S FRENCH BLACK-SEEDED BIG BOSTON

A grand acquisition that is creating a furore among our leading truckers. Similar to our White Seeded Big Boston, but much hardier and of finer quality. Its usefulness and value are identically the same as our Peerless Big Boston, but is preferred by some market gardeners, because of its ability to head during the most unfavorable weather, and being slower to run to seed. Our stock is grown expressly for us in France, and our famous seed growers claim that it cannot be excelled as a heading variety. We have carefully investigated the merits of this magnificent strain, and thoroughly agree with our more experienced growers. Seed supply very limited. Order early.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$7.00 prepaid.

HUBBARD MARKET

A celebrated variety of the Salamander type, forming large and compact heads. Fine for forcing or open ground.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

REUTER'S LARGE LATE SOUTHERN

This is by far the most popular sort among the New Orleans gardeners. It forms large solid heads that resist the sun for a long time before shooting to seed. It matures somewhat earlier than either the Big Boston or our famous Trocadero. It is a positive header under the most trying conditions, and a valuable type for hot weather; also desirable for autumn use. It may be sown at any season of the year, but seems to do best for early and late planting. Our seed is procured direct from the originator in France.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

ROMAINE COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE

REUTER'S PARIS WHITE COS

The most popular of all Cos varieties, and is really the only Cos sort planted to any extent in this section. Forms large, upright heads, eight to twelve inches in height, and of the finest quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50 (prepaid).

TRIANON COS

Similar to the above, but grows whiter and matures earlier.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.50 (prepaid).

REUTER'S PEERLESS BIG BOSTON

REUTER'S IMPROVED ROYAL CABBAGE

A desirable sort for summer or fall use, forming good-size heads of fine quality. Stands the heat remarkably well. Extensively planted by our local truckers during June and July for first market.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER

Very large, solid heads, slow to shoot to seed. Heads are compact and firm. Very tender and buttery.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

REUTER'S NEW ORLEANS IMPROVED PASSION

A large, solid-heading variety. Cultivated to a large extent by our Southern gardeners during the winter for shipment to the North. A good shipper, very hardy to cold, and especially good for summer. Our strain is unsurpassed.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

REUTER'S EARLY MARKET

A superior early Cabbage variety. It will stand extreme heat, and is slow to bolt to seed. A splendid variety for early market use.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50 (prepaid).

IMPROVED LARGE SALAMANDER

An excellent summer or fall variety, producing fine, compact heads. It is not affected by the hottest weather. We highly recommend it as one of the best summer sorts in cultivation.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$5.00 (prepaid).

REUTER'S FAMOUS TROCADERO—French Grown

The cultivation of this large heading variety, which for many years has been limited to the New Orleans Market Gardeners, is gaining popular favor in all sections of the South, and in many sections is the standard winter variety. The heads are very large and compact, light green in color, and of excellent quality. It will stand more cold than any heading variety known. Our strain is a very fine one; runs wonderfully even and true to type.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$7.00 (prepaid).

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

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**REUTER'S
PEERLESS**

*Grown in Colorado
No Melons Shipped From the Field*

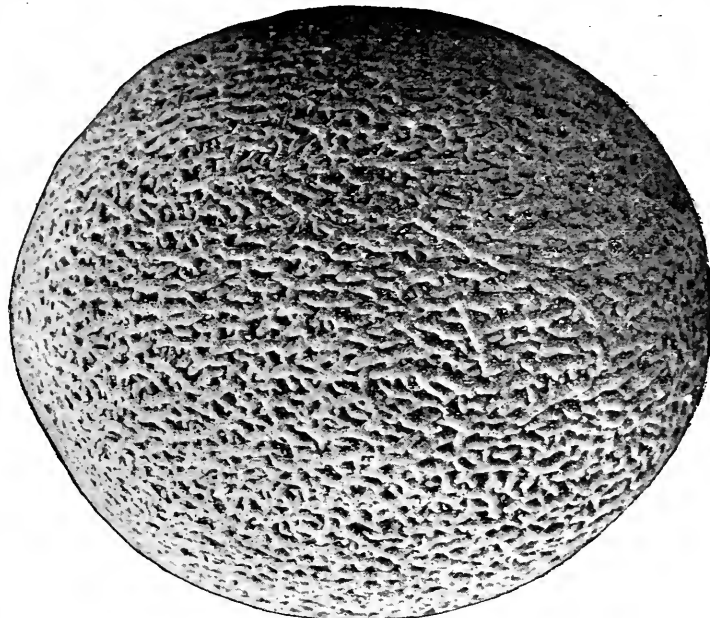
MUSKMELONS

*Critical Selection
From Ideal Types*

I did not think it necessary to say anything about the quality of my Cantaloupe Seed until someone told me just how cheap he could buy some Rockyford Cantaloupe Seed direct from a grower in Colorado. This man started things. I was so confident that the seed he had reference to was scrub stock that I gave him ten pounds of my best seed for nothing, requesting him to sow it alongside of the stock he purchased out of Rockyford, and to advise me of results. He is to-day one of my best customers, and every year buys about a hundred pounds of Cantaloupe Seed from me and never mentions price. He gets superfine seed and the price is right. If you grow cantaloupes for market, it is absolutely essential that you sow the finest grade of seed—saved from melons grown exclusively for this purpose and selected for quality, not profits. Without the best seed from perfectly developed specimens, you can only reap one harvest—failure. Don't experiment. You can't afford to. Do you think I would buy 50 to 100 pounds of Rockyford Cantaloupe Seed from a house that knows practically nothing about seed selection. I would investigate and endeavor to find out if the seed they offered me was strictly A1, saved from selected melons grown for this purpose only. It would surprise you to know the amount of deception that is practiced in this seed business. Some seedsmen buy up the cull melons when the shipping season is over and endeavor to sell this kind of stuff to you as Genuine Rockyford Seed. They clean up the field after the good melons have been marketed. Just think of it! This, no doubt, surprises you. Well, it did surprise me when my attention was called to it. I did not think it possible for any man to practice such dishonest methods to make a living. For goodness sake, be careful from whom you buy your seed. It is a dollar proposition with you entirely. You leave the question of good seed with the man from whom you buy, but you must pay more attention to your purchases than ever before. It is indeed a ticklish proposition to know whom to trust. Whenever I look over my letter files, the amount of unsolicited testimonials on my Cantaloupe Seed make me feel real good. Big growers and little ones, all say that my seed is the finest they have ever planted. Seed selection means quality. Quality means profits to you. I give you all that you can expect both in quality and selection.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light rich soil. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

TWO BIG MONEY-MAKERS FOR TEXAS, LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA GROWERS!



REUTER'S GENUINE ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE

REUTER'S GENUINE ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE



Far away in the "Land of Abundant Harvests" I have this melon seed grown. It is grown by farmers who sell seed, not melons. They get paid well for growing this extra fine seed for me, and don't have to worry about disposing of their crop of melons. The market prices don't interest them at all. All that they are worried about is the quality of the seed they grow, endeavoring at all times to improve the type, flavor, and growth. The strain I offer to you is better than you have ever bought. It is superior in shape, size, flavor and shipping qualities. A money-maker for the large grower of Cantaloupes in the South, who expect to profit by growing this one big crop. I have more than 5,000 pounds sold for January shipment, a tribute to my strain, the results of many years' careful breeding and selecting.



This is the highest development yet attained in the Rockyford Cantaloupe both in netting and rust-resistant qualities. The melons appear as shown in cut, solid net, the heavy gray netting being closely laced and interlaced over the entire surface of the melon from the stem to the well-developed blossom button. The length and thickness as our seed crop runs this past year was ideal, fully ninety per cent of the melons being choice standard size. The meat is light green and very deep; its flavor is not excelled by any of the green meat sorts and none of them are better, if as good, shippers. It is highly rust-resistant. Under favorable conditions, when other strains rust badly the vines of this strain remain green and thrifty, continuing to blossom and set on fruits. The value, owing to its quality, is very great, as in many localities rust often destroys the crop, and when other strains have lost their quality on account of rust this continues to ripen melons of the highest quality. Our seed is carefully selected, and only the finest standard size, solid netted melons cut, in this lot of seed. Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50, prepaid.

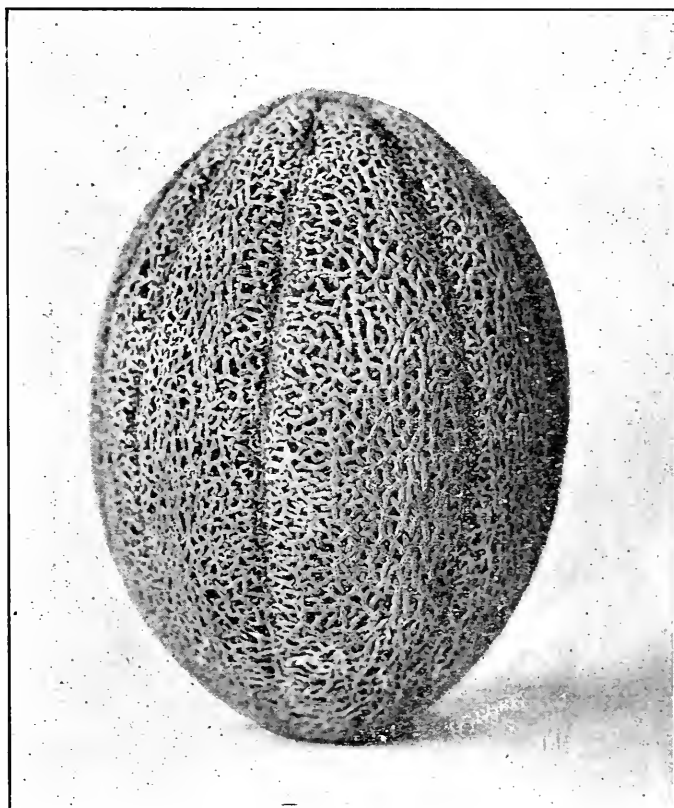
BURRELL'S GEM-SELECT



The tendency in these modern days is to produce something for big profits. That is one reason why this melon is not more universally planted. The type has slightly degenerated by lack of proper care and attention. It is a tremendous money making variety, however, and hundreds of the best truckers in Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other sections have realized big juicy profits from planting this one sort. I do like to talk about my strain of this one variety, but I really think it is the finest in the world. It is grown by an old seed-grower friend of mine in Colorado. He don't grow for everybody. He is not one of these big commercial growers who have too much to handle and are unable to devote proper attention to selections. This man grows for me only, and only grows this one variety. I handle quite a few thousand pounds of it every spring. Then he is not ambitious to get rich quick and is satisfied with the good price I pay him for the seed. No matter from whom you may contemplate buying this stock in the spring, at least purchase a few pounds from me and compare it with the stock you are growing from seed purchased from others.

It is an abundant yielder, often producing 15 to 25 melons to the hill. The meat is rich golden color, very thick, and fine grained. The flavor cannot be surpassed. The seed is closely held in place in three lobes and do not easily shake loose. The rind is covered with a closely packed gray netting, except the narrow strip between the ribs, which is not netted. The blossom end is well protected. Note the photo which is an excellent reproduction of one melon produced from my seed. The shape is ideal, averaging six inches long and tapering at the end. A splendid shipper, a good producer, and naturally a profitable sort. Buy your seed from me this year. You will then be one of my 50,000 regular customers.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50, prepaid.



BURRELL'S GEM--FINEST SEED SELECTED

**You Pay for Quality
But You Get It**

MUSKMELONS

**Quality is the Foreword.
I Can Think of Nothing Else**

REUTER'S SELECT EDEN GEM



I would like to take a few of my best customers out to Colorado and show them the wonderful work I am having done out in that glorious state in the way of breeding and selecting Cantaloupes. It is something worth while, and I know that you would be interested very much in the methods, and the process of elimination, the latter discards all melons that are not strictly up to grade and quality. If there is one single fault about the melon, whether it is in the size, flavor, shape, or growth, it is discarded. My growers never take a chance on quality. They can't afford to and hope to supply me year after year. They are just as critical in their fields, as I am about testing my seeds in my store. That is one reason why I get along so well with my growers and my customers.

In my strain of Eden Gem you have a melon that is of the highest development that is possible at present. In a few years I might be able to offer you an improvement on this strain, but to-day there is none better, no matter how much you may pay or from whom you are going to obtain your seed. It belongs to the famous Rockford family of Cantaloupes. A heavy yielder, nearly all melons heavily netted, like the photo, which is a few put aside for my seed. The meat is deep and of excellent quality. My seed is carefully grown from selected melons only, and I sell several thousand pounds annually to the most critical trade in the South.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.

REUTER'S NETTED ROCK



Another good Rockford Cantaloupe that retains all the good qualifications of these famous melons. The seed I offer you is the best that money and brains can produce. This melon very closely resembles the Eden Gem in shape, color, and growth. Practically all Netted Rock Cantaloupes are solid net melons and the meat is very deep. They are fine shippers; running a large per cent standard size. It is very popular in many sections of the South, and the growers seem to think favorably of my strain. Last year the demand was tremendous, and possibly it will be larger this year. I hope so anyhow.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00, prepaid.

REUTER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET



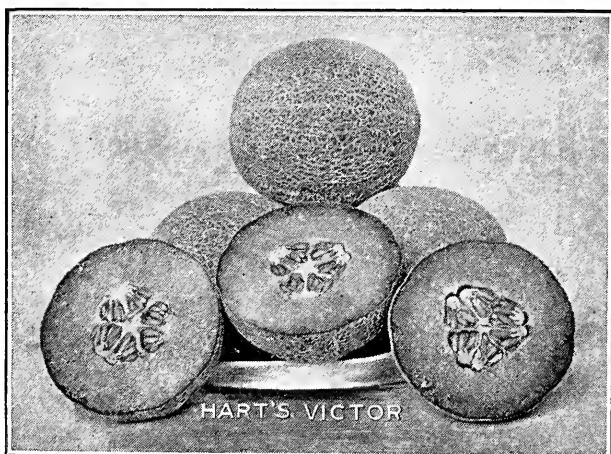
A melon largely grown by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New Orleans for this big local market. For two successive years these melons have been scarce on this market, and the growers obtained fabulous prices for good stock. A very responsible gardener has grown the seed I offer you, and I really think it is the finest seed leaving this section. Of course, very little good seed is shipped out of New Orleans unless I send it out. This is a very good melon for your local market, being of large size, well netted, of the finest flavor and quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, (prepaid).

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

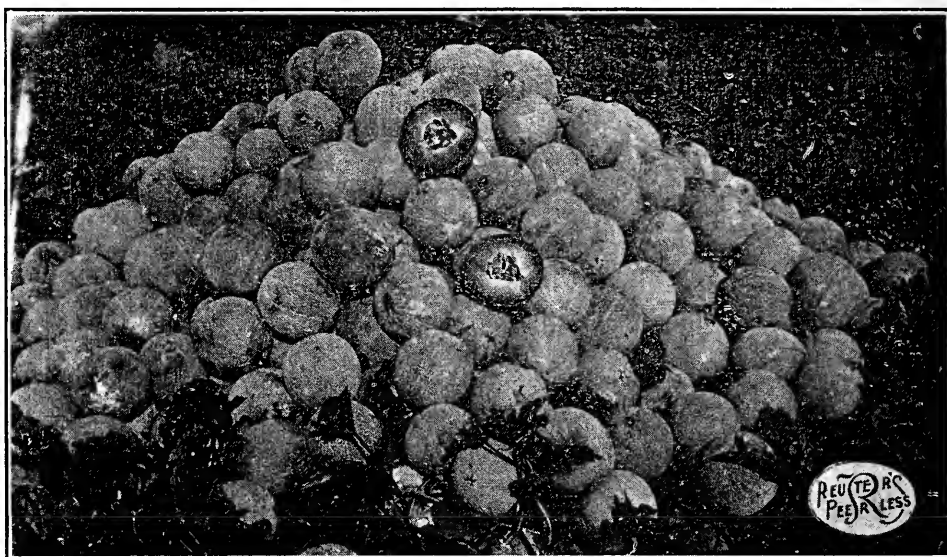
A very large, green fleshed melon. Very early. Melons weigh from four to ten pounds and are of excellent flavor. Vines hardy, vigorous and productive.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.



Whether you buy one pound or five hundred pounds of Cantaloupe Seed, I want your order and can prove to you that I am giving you melon seed a little better than the seed sold by the best seedsmen in this country, and a whole lot better than the stocks offered by the bulk of the scrub seed stores. When you consider how important a crop this is, can you afford to plant seed of doubtful parentage? Get my prices, either by wire or letter, and I will show you just how good Reuter's Seeds and Reuter's Service are.

CANTALOUPE SEED FOR BIG GROWERS



REUTER'S GENUINE EDEN GEM CANTALOUPE--Note the Uniformity in Size and Shape.
This Means Dollars and Cents to You.

OSAGE

This is a very popular melon and one of the best, owing to its fine spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. Skin dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive and a long keeper.

Price, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CASABA

An introduction that has proved a big success, and a melon that is getting immensely popular with the most critical trade in the country. It is oblong in shape, medium netted, buff-yellow, very thick, smooth, close-grained flesh, having a spicy aroma and a flavor bordering on a pineapple.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

TEXAS CANNON BALL

A very popular melon in Texas, where it is cultivated to a great extent in that big state for home and nearby market use. It is not a good shipper, and I don't advise you to plant it if you want to grow melons for profit. It will do all right for the house use, or to bring to the local market. It is adaptable to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions, and will often grow when all others fail. Round, medium in size, heavily netted. Flesh is green, very solid, melting and of delicious flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

REUTER'S IMPROVED BANANA MUSKMELON

Not a market variety. A long salmon-fleshed variety having the fragrance of the banana, and of fine flavor, growing about fifteen inches long.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

PAUL ROSE

This is a very good melon. Fruit oval. Flesh rich orange red. Most delicate and delicious flavor.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

HART'S VICTOR



A strain that has become very popular throughout Texas, Colorado, and other States. I obtain my seed from the originator. He writes me as follows: "In breeding and selecting Cantaloupes for a new strain, the idea I had constantly in mind was to please the consumer. After many years of patient effort we achieved our aim, and produced a cantaloupe

without a flaw or blemish, bred, perfected and tested, a thing of beauty. The coloring exquisite, finely textured, thick meat, blending from a rich deep green to pale pink and again darkening into more pronounced pink in the center. With an exceedingly small seed cavity, a good mesh and thick button, we have a perfect cantaloupe, with a flavor that is sweet, luscious, and most tasty and delicious. When placed on exhibition in 1910, it easily took 1st prize at both our County and State Fairs, and repeated its supremacy at the State Fair in 1911 and 1912. It is bound to please the consumer. It has very thick meat; its delicate aroma and its delicious flavor cannot go by unnoticed. It pleases the grower because it is early maturing, a prolific bearer, running to standard and jumbo sizes. It is also a great shipper, due to its thick meat and the normal development of its fruit from vigorous vines. These points make the Victor the ideal cantaloupe to plant for both private and commercial growers.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

**We are Glad to Quote
Special Prices on Quantities**

WATERMELONS

Sandy land with clay sub-soil recently cleared, or land of same character that has been lying out sufficiently long to be free from grass seed, is good for melons. If desired to plant other than the above a pea-sod is fine. I use cotton seed meal for fertilizer. Flat break your land in fall or winter. About March 1st harrow the land well; check the land ten feet each way, the way you expect to cultivate; run furrow with a 20-inch solid sweep as deep as you can, then scatter about one-half pound of cottonseed meal about 18 inches or two feet in check. If barnyard manure is to be used scatter a peck as same as the meal in checks; list with four furrows; let stand till April 1st; harrow the bed well, then plant 6 or 8 seed per hill; cover one inch deep; plant with a hoe. It is a good plan to plant at intervals until June 1st; plant every two or three weeks. Cultivate lightly; as soon as plants are well up cultivate every 10 days or two weeks until vines are three or four feet long. I leave one vine to each hill; do not plow very deep any time after planting. You can have the best melons that grow by July 1st.



Selecting Tom Watsons for My Seed. All My Watermelon Seed is grown in the Sunny South

Every pound of my Watermelon Seed is grown expressly for me in the Sunny South. I do not buy a single ounce of seed in the North. I cannot afford to and hope to retain your trade if you grow melons for profit. When you plant my melon seed you are sowing stock of the highest quality, seed saved from melons selected for seed purposes exclusively. My growers are exacting—too much so, to grow melon seed for profit. They eliminate all under-sized, poorly shaped melons, and feed them to the hogs. Only the finest, choicest, most perfectly developed watermelons are left to remain in the field. Special attention is also devoted to the breeding of the plant, clearing out all vines that do not bear prolifically.

Of course, lots of Northern and Southern Seedsmen claim to handle Southern Grown Melon Seed. There is just as much of this worthless seed grown in the South as in the North and West. I can buy all the Watermelon Seed I want in Florida for 15c per pound. But can I get quality at this price? Would you grow melon seed for me at 15c per pound, and save the seed only from the finest melons, only on vines bearing prolifically? Why, of course not. You would want to charge me about fifty cents or more for this kind of seed, and I don't blame you. It is worth every cent of this to select good seed. Not many seedsmen pay much attention to the melon seed they sell. Most of them sell so little that it does not pay them to lose any time about selection from pedigree stocks. I sell more than 20,000 pounds of Watermelon Seed every year. Every pound of this seed is grown for me under my own personal supervision in sections where each and every variety will reach the zenith of perfection and development. I know growers in Florida who handle fifty different varieties of Watermelon Seed and supply the biggest seed houses in the South, East, North and West with this inferior grade of seed.

Is it possible, Mr. Melon Grower, for any seed grower to produce so many different varieties in his section and develop a seed that is absolutely true-to-type? Can all these varieties of melons be raised within a radius of a few miles and the pollen of one variety not be transmitted to another? It isn't logical and it simply can't be done. I have my Watson grown in one section of Georgia, my Kleckley Sweet in one section in Texas, my Halbert Honey in another section in this grand big state, and so on. There is no mixture. I pay my growers a sufficient price for this seed to induce them to practice isolation and selection. They must do it in order to keep my trade, and let me assure you that it is something worth having. In some instances with my big sellers I contract for the grower's entire crop. I see to it that the melons are the kind I want. Thousands of pounds of seed are grown in Kansas, Nebraska, and other States. The vines are rank in growth, the melons are rank in flavor and size. There is no uniformity, no sweetness, no perfect melons like the



Million Dollars Worth of Baby and Ten Cents Worth of Melon

ones you will produce from the seed I sell. I know some of the best houses in this country who purchase this grade of seed, and the grower of melons usually contends that good melon seed cannot be obtained from a seedsman, and the only sure method is to grow the seed yourself. Don't deceive yourself into believing anything like this. You try my melon seed one season, and you will join the thousands of truckers who buy from me year after year, not one pound, but hundreds, and never complain, but always praise my seed. I can unhesitatingly say that I am offering you Watermelon Seed that cannot be excelled by any seedsman or grower in the world. This is not an idle boast, but the seed will prove to you that I am right. Every melon produced from my seed will be true-to-type, of uniform size, and of unsurpassed flavor. Cheap melon seed cannot be good. Don't experiment and try to save a few dollars when buying seed. Forget the price entirely, and buy where you know you can get more than a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar you spend. I stake my reputation on the quality of my melon seed. I think it is one of the most important items I handle. If you grow for profit, and plant a large quantity of seed, write me for special prices. I will not, under any circumstances, sacrifice quality, when quoting you a little cheaper on a larger quantity.

RUBBER RIND WATERMELON



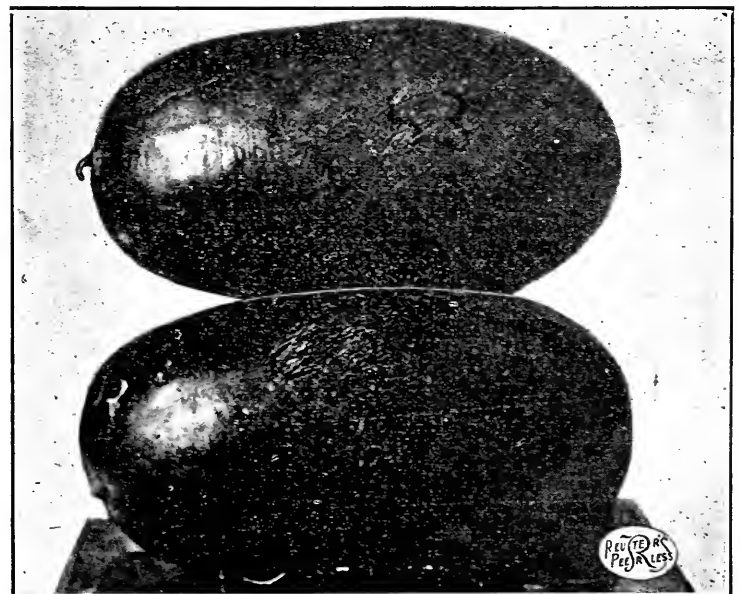
Warning! No one has the right to sell the seed of the Rubber Rind without the consent of the originator, who has this name copyrighted.

The following description has been given to me by Mr. Halbert, who originated this strain.

"Knowing the defects as a shipper of the first melon I originated (the Halbert Honey) on account of its tender rind, I went to work to produce a melon of equal beauty and as good quality with a tough rind. After seven years of patient labor, I succeeded in bringing out the RUBBER RIND three years ago, and have it on the market this third year. It is decidedly the handsomest melon in shape and color of all shipping melons. Some will tell you it is as good in quality as the Halbert Honey, and eaten separately you might think so, but when compared side by side, which is the proper way to compare melons, you will find the Halbert Honey the best in the world."

The rind is very dark green, almost black, very thin and exceedingly tough, almost as a piece of rubber, hence the name. Shape oblong and quite large in size, weighing from 20 to 100 pounds in good seasons and nice soil. Flesh is dark red in color, sweet and quite tender for a melon of so tough a rind. Seed, large, mostly mottled with black and white but some seed are white with dark rim around the edge. A cut shows their handsome shape. I can furnish you with hundreds of testimonials and certificates from the best growers in the South praising this one variety. It is a wonderful shipper, withstanding all kinds of drought and wet weather, a strong grower and will eventually supercede all other shipping sorts.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25 (prepaid).



HALBERT'S RUBBER RIND--A Good Shipper. Fifty and One-Hundred Pounds During a Good Season.

Watermelons Pure Strains

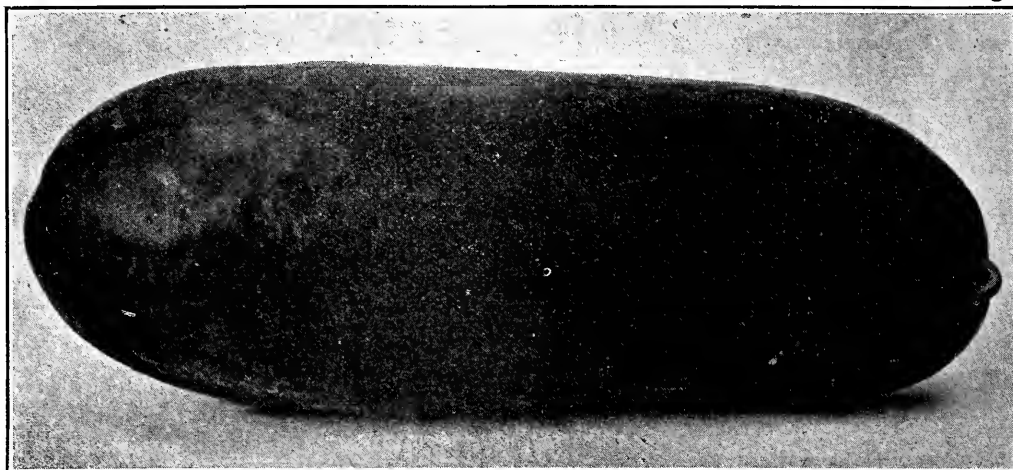
HALBERT HONEY-Grown by Halbert



For several years I have contended that the Kleckley Sweet is the sweetest of all melons. This was before I got acquainted with Mr. Halbert and investigated the merits of his Halbert Honey, which is just as sweet as the Kleckley Sweet and much more regular in form and more productive. In quality it is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavor, peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are remarkably prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four and five melons growing in a heap together, one on top of the other. It is quite early, a feature in itself. The melon is long in shape and blunt at each end. The rind is dark green in color, thin and brittle. Flesh tender and luscious, extra sweet, of blood red color, melting in the mouth, leaving no strings or pulp. Seed white, with black tips, often black rim around margin and some have dark blotch in each side. Medium in size, but in good sandy soil and plenty of rain will grow to 75 pounds and more.

My grower has devoted great pains to bring this melon to a higher standard of perfection, if possible, during the last few years, and while other raisers for regular seedsmen have allowed the melon to run down and deteriorate. It is, therefore, to your interest to buy from the seedsman who handles the originator's stock, which he is growing under his own personal supervision and on his own farm. The high-class seed I offer to you is of the highest germination and guaranteed to be direct from the originator.

My prices are: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00 (prepaid).



1 HALBERT'S HONEY--As Good as it Looks

KOLB'S GEM

One of the most popular market and shipping varieties, and is grown extensively in the South for this purpose. Vines medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fresh, bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

DIXIE

A splendid market sort. Vines are vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruits medium size, skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade. Flesh is very firm and solid, bright red, and delicious flavor. Our seed is extra select.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

HARRIS' EARLIEST

An excellent variety, which ranks as one of the best early sorts. In form, this melon is oval to oblong. Flesh, bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. Vines are vigorous and productive. It bears shipping very well, and, on account of its extreme earliness, handsome appearance and exceptionally fine table qualities, it will always bring a ready market at fancy prices.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR

One of the sweetest of Watermelons. The melon is of medium size, elongated shape, and striped exterior. Rind thin, and, on this account, is rather a poor shipper. The flesh is beautifully red, firm and solid. Vines are strong and productive. It has become very popular for shipment to nearby markets, and we recommend it highly.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.



Portion of Our Seed Crop of Alabama Sweet Watermelon

I do not handle two grades of seed. My Seed is from the finest selections possible. Sold only in sealed packages. The very large quantities of seed I sell to the most critical growers in the Southern States proves you cannot make a mistake in giving me your order.

REUTER'S ALABAMA SWEET (Grown in Texas)



A grand variety. The rind is dark green marked with still deeper green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. On September 29th our famous Texas Grower wrote us as follows: "I have your seed out and ready for shipment. My seed this year is the best I have had in several years--all saved from melons running twenty-two to forty pounds, and in many instances melons weighing considerably more."

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00 (prepaid).

KLECKLEY SWEET (Grown by Kleckley)



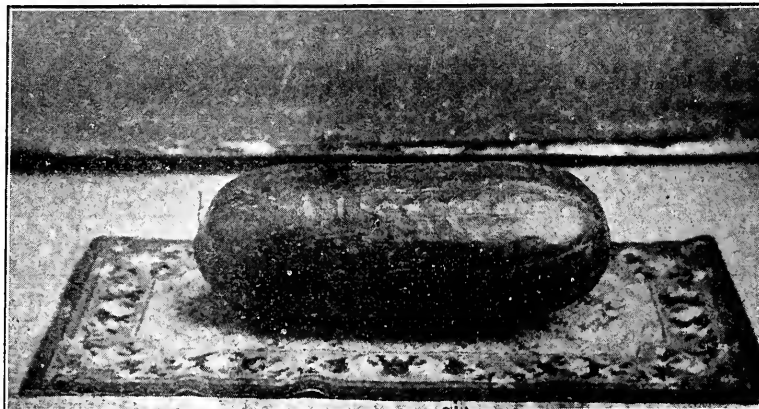
One of the most popular melons grown in the South. It cannot be excelled for home use or shipment to nearby markets. Vines are vigorous and productive, fruits of medium size to large, often weighing fifty pounds. Dark green skin, very thin rind, flesh bright scarlet with broad solid heart, the seeds are nearly white and placed close to the rind. The flesh most crisp, sugary and melting in the highest degree, entirely free from stringiness. They are being shipped from one to six hundred miles. Our stock is grown for us by Mr. Kleckley and, of course, is of the highest quality obtainable.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00 (prepaid).

REUTER'S TRIUMPH

Fruits large, nearly round; skin dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm, making it an excellent shipper. Flesh bright red and of finest quality. Our grower has improved this strain for a number of years. In 1904 there were ten melons shipped to the St. Louis World's Fair, which weighed more than 1,000 pounds, and they won the Gold Medal on display. Melons often weigh over a hundred pounds. Our strain is pure.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.00 (prepaid).



Kleckley Sweet (Grown by Kleckley)

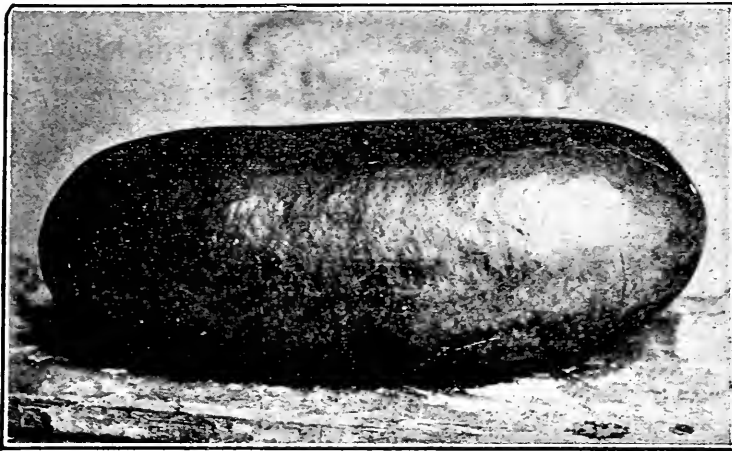
Write for Prices
on Large Quantities

WATERMELONS

Pure in Type
Uniform in Shape
Sweet in Flavor

Note Carefully the Photographs

Actual photographs of the principal melons I handle. Every one of these illustrations are reproduced from actual bona fide photographs, either furnished me by the grower of the seed, or taken from my own trial grounds where I test several hundred varieties every year. There is nothing exaggerated about these pictures. Just clean cut photos, showing the nice, clean, regular lines of the melons produced from the seed I sell you. I live in the land where the watermelon thrives. I am near the source of production. I am where the watermelon reaches the zenith of perfection. I know what good melons are. All summer I eat them, because I like them, and my whole family are the same about them. I don't think anything is better than a nice, ripe, juicy, sweet melon. What do you think about it? Agree with me? Thanks!



REUTER'S GENUINE WATSON (Georgia Grown)

Also known as "Tom Watson" Watermelon. A long, dark green melon, growing to a good size, often weighing fifty pounds, as well as being a prolific variety. Size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter. Color is dark green, flesh crimson, quality fine, thin rind, and most excellent shipper. During the past four or five years this melon has had a remarkable popularity.

Our seed stock of this Melon is absolutely pure. Grown under the most critical system of cultivation and selection in a famous Melon section of Georgia expressly for our trade. We can unhesitatingly state that we are offering for sale seed of the highest grade and purest quality. We pay more than twice as much for this stock than we can buy so-called "Selected Watson Watermelon" Seed in Florida. Thousands of pounds of this kind of Melon Seed are annually shipped from that State. The seed is usually taken from the culls left after the shipping season is over. No selection is made as to type, no regard as to size or earliness. Our strain is kept pure. A trial will readily convince you that the price asked is low, considering the superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00, prepaid.

TRUE DARK ICING

A nearly round Watermelon with very thin rind. The seeds are white. The flesh is solid and of delicious sweetness. An excellent market and home variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

NEW ANGEL KISS

This variety originated in Texas, and its popularity has now extended throughout the entire country. It grows medium to very large in size, often weighing forty to sixty pounds, and twenty-five to thirty inches in length. The color is a silver-gray, handsome and attractive. It is a very strong and vigorous grower. One distinct feature of this melon is that the flesh is a good deep red by the time the seeds are formed in it, often before the melon is really grown. It has few seeds, possibly less than any other watermelon. A splendid sort for home use.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50 (prepaid).

MONTE CRISTO

Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet, and especially recommended for home use and shipment to nearby markets.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

LONE STAR

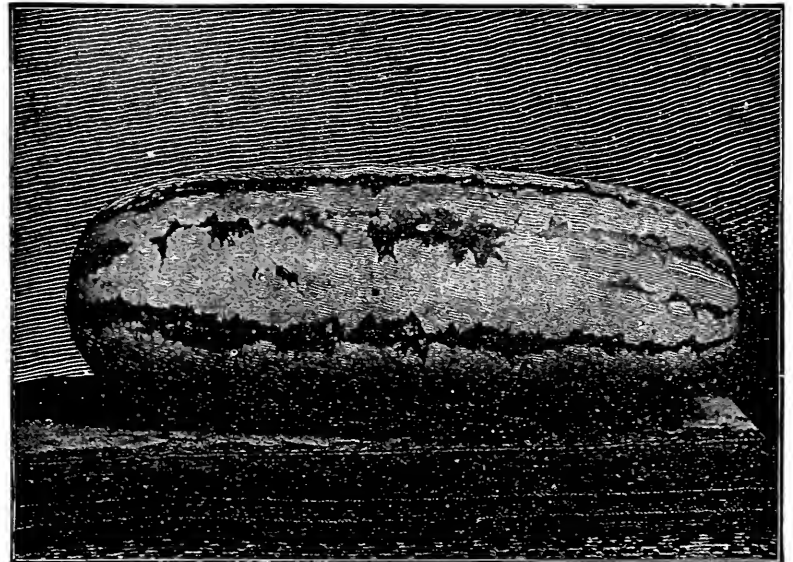
A very popular sort in Louisiana where it is rather extensively cultivated by certain planters. This melon is above medium and very uniform in size, a productive bearer, and oblong in shape. The rind is mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattlesnake, but a little darker green. The flesh is a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. In my opinion, I think that my Georgia friend Branch has produced a great deal better melon than this.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25 (prepaid).

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS

A real fine melon for home use, notwithstanding lots of poor weather, and ripens under the most unfavorable conditions without rotting. It is not a good shipper, however, as the rind is rather thin. I have quite a large trade for this particular variety in Louisiana. Many of the large sugar planters here plant it in their home garden. The fruit is oval in shape, skin bright green, finely veined, or mottled. As stated before, the rind is thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp and exceedingly sweet. You don't want to overlook this sort in making up your collection to plant this spring. Order a few ounces, or possibly a pound of this splendid sort. The illustration on the side here is an actual photograph taken on my trial grounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c.



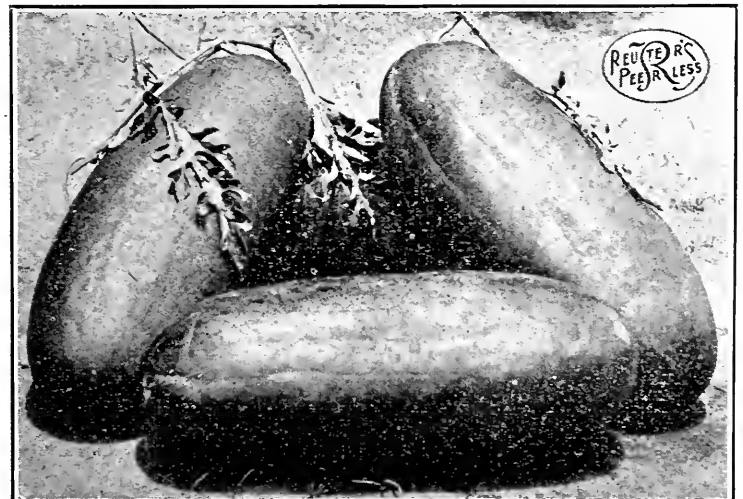
BRANCH'S GENUINE RATTLESNAKE

The King of Watermelons

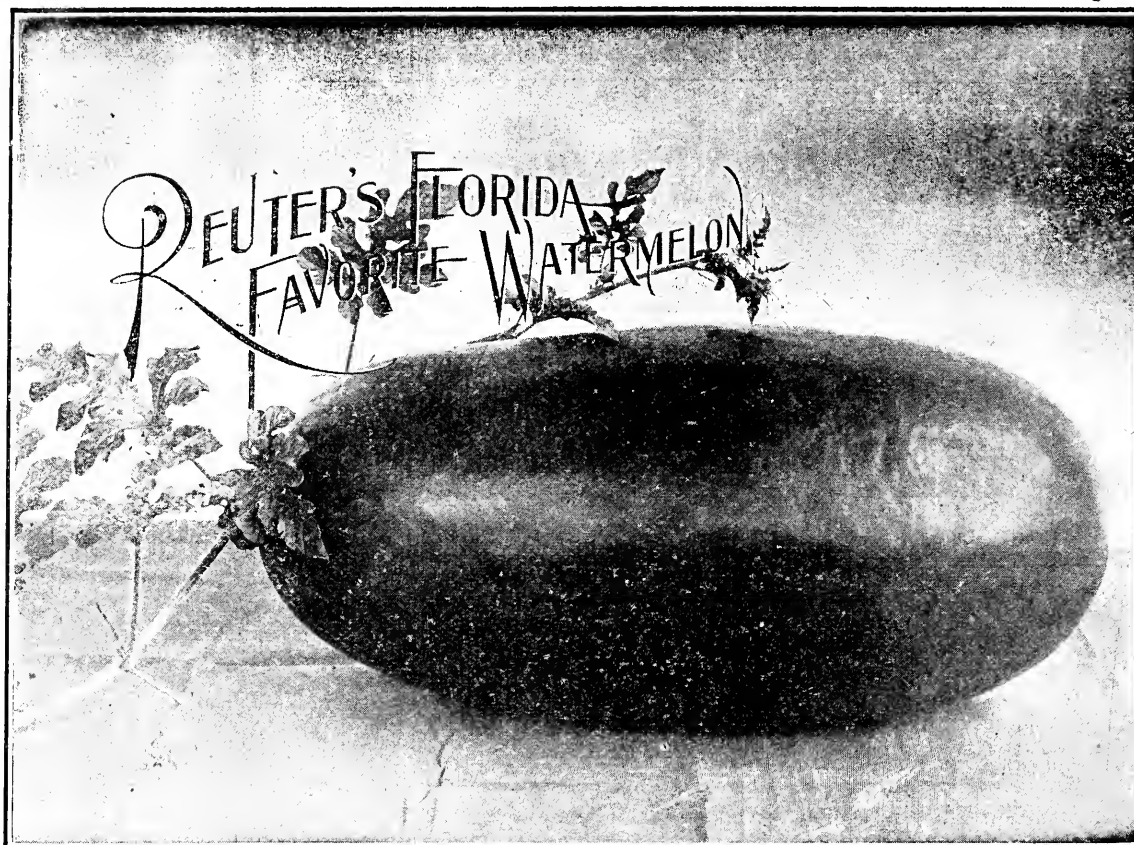
This melon surpasses all other varieties in quality and is a splendid shipper. It has netted good returns in glutted markets when other varieties would not bring freight charges. In quality and flavor this melon is unsurpassed. Has a thin, but tough rind, making it a good shipper. Flesh deep red, very sweet and delicious. This strain has been kept pure for more than forty years by Mr. Branch, of Columbia County, Georgia, who originated the seed, and of whom we bought our stock.

This seed is of uniform quality, grown on a plantation of 1,500 acres where only this variety is cultivated. So-called Rattlesnake seeds are sold at lower prices than ours, but it is false economy to buy such seed, and money, time and labor saved by buying pure and reliable seed. It is without a doubt the only genuine Rattlesnake Melon Seed to be found in the United States.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00, postpaid.



Ice Cream Watermelon, Good for Your Home Garden



WATER-MELONS

QUALITY FIRST

Write for Prices on Large Quantities

FLORIDA FAVORITE

Grown in Florida



A superior strain by careful selection. Oblong shape, and of medium size. Striped light and dark green; flesh, bright crimson. A few days later than the earliest sorts. The demand for our highly bred seed from every section of the South is remarkable, and our contract order with our reliable grower amounts to more than one thousand pounds.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;
¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

REUTER'S WATERMELON COLLECTIONS

REUTER'S TWENTY-FIVE CENT COLLECTION

For 25c I will mail to you postpaid one ounce each of my best melons. I have Halbert Honey, Watson, Rattlesnake, and Kleckley Sweet in this collection.

REUTER'S FIFTY CENT COLLECTION

For 50c I will mail to you postpaid, one ounce each of the following melons: Kleckley Sweet, Rubber Rind, Rattlesnake, Watson, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, and Ice Cream. This is a grand collection.

REUTER'S DOLLAR COLLECTION

For the nominal sum mentioned above, I will mail you postpaid one-fourth pound each of Branch's Rattlesnake, Tom Watson, Florida Favorite, Rubber Rind, Kleckley Sweet, and Ice Cream. You cannot get more quality for the same money anywhere. Pin a dollar bill to the order sheet and mail it to me to-day. This collection will produce an acre of prize-winning melons that you will be proud of. Anyhow it deserves a trial.



Mr. Means and a Few of His Watermelons and Kids

REUTER'S IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET

Rubber Rind Kleckley (Rocky Ford Strain)

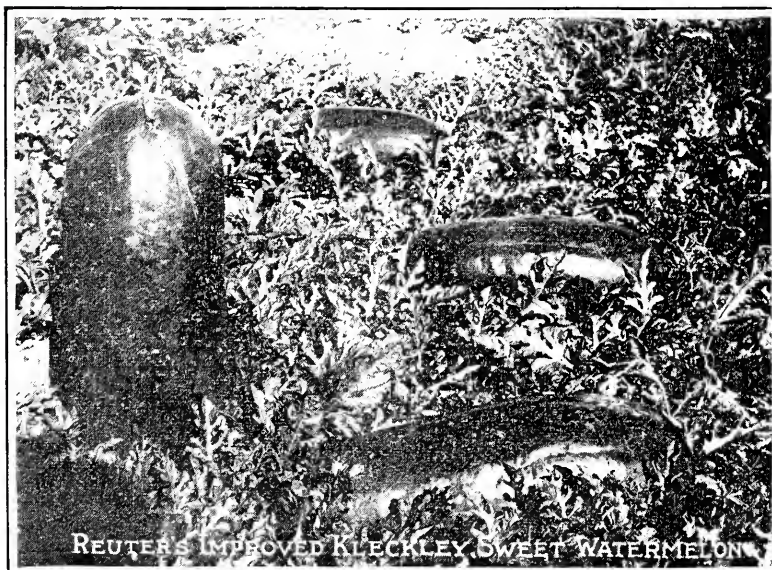
A strain that is listed by some seedmen as the Hard Shelled Kleckley Sweet. The melon is oblong, ends square, color dark green, flesh deep red, stringless, solid and very sweet, with but few white seeds set firmly near the rind. The rind is not thick, but the skin is so hard and tough that it resists rough handling and stands shipment well.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00 (prepaid).

MEANS' DELICIOUS (Grown by Means)

Awarded medal at the St. Louis World's Fair on quality. The melon is oblong, specimens measuring thirty-six inches from stem to blossom. Color is light green, with dark green netting enveloping the entire melon. The meat is of rich crimson, solid, crisp, delicious and melting. Contains but few seeds that are cream colored. The rind is thin, but very tough, thus making it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific, and for an all around good melon, we don't know of one that will beat it. A great money maker for all melon growers. Our seed is grown expressly for us by the originator.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00 (prepaid).



*The Cream of the Crop.
Critical Selection*

ONION SEED

*Pedigree Tested Onion Seeds
Mean Profitable Crops*



REUTER'S GENUINE LOUISIANA, OR RED CREOLE

A distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for many years. It is the most important sort planted in this section, and hundreds of carloads are annually shipped from here to all the Northern markets. Skin is brownish red; flesh very solid and fine grained, and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all varieties. It is the greatest Onion for the Southern grower and is rapidly becoming more popular throughout the principal onion-growing sections. Matures a little later than the Bermuda seed. Our stock is grown expressly for us under special contract, and will please the most critical.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00.



AUSTRALIAN BROWN

This splendid extra early sort has gained popularity in the South owing to its remarkable keeping qualities. It is of roundish form, color of skin is an amber brown, flesh is white and firm, of mild flavor. The seed should be sown in the South during September and October, and will produce fine bulbs in the spring.

Price, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

We have regular customers who look to us every year for their supply of Creole Onion Seed. They usually place their order with us a few months in advance, thus insuring a better delivery and reasonable prices. Sample bulbs, from which our superior Creole Onion Seed are grown, will be furnished upon request during the growing seasons.

NOTE—A few of the bulbs from which our Red Creole Onion Seed is grown.

Culture—In this section the seed should be sown from the fifteenth of September to about the fifteenth of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping qualities of the Onion. We usually sow the seed broadcast, protecting the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be removed entirely, but, if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the method of cultivation, and about five to six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting the plants out. We usually shorten the tops and roots. In April or May the Onions will be ready to take up.

GIANT YELLOW PRIZE-TAKER—American Grown

The finest and largest of the Yellow Globe varieties. Flesh is pure white, fine grained, of mild delicate flavor. The outside skin is rich yellowish brown. It does not keep as well as other varieties we recommend.

Price, oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$18.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

A very popular onion in many of the large markets of this country, and cultivated extensively for market purposes. A heavy cropper and good keeper. Skin, silvery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored.

Price, oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

This is the standard variety of the flat Red Onion. It is rather popular in many parts of Southwest Texas, and we have sold large quantities of our seed in that state last season. Color is deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields enormous amount per acre. Best variety for poor or dry soils.

Price, oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

REUTER'S HIGH-GRADE ONION SETS

BERMUDA ONION SETS—GROWN FROM TENERIFFE SEED

Each year I have grown for me in the North several thousand bushels of Bermuda Onion Sets. These sets are carefully grown by experts, with a thorough knowledge of the planting, harvesting, storing, and shipping. These extra selected sets measure about five-eighth inch in diameter and are as uniform as it is possible to grade them. I do not urge you to plant Onion Sets exclusively, because they don't always produce an onion that is absolutely true-to-type. There is always a demand, however, for real early onions, and onions grown from my sets will produce matured bulbs from four to six weeks ahead of the crop grown from seed. I sell quite a quantity of these sets in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Texas. Sets are ready for delivery about August 20, and I urge you to send in your order as early as possible after that date. I do not have them to sell at any other time of the year.

We are booking at the following prices, shipment during August and September: Red Bermuda, per bu. (32 lbs.) \$2.50; White Bermuda, per bu. (32 lbs.) \$2.50; Crystal White Wax, per bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.50; Red Creole, per bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.00.

SHALLOTS (White)

A small-sized onion which grows in clumps. It is grown very extensively in Louisiana, and large quantities are shipped to the Northern markets during the winter. In the fall or early spring the bulbs are divided and set in rows twelve inches apart, and about six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very rapidly, and can be divided during the winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops are dry, they are taken up, thoroughly dried, and spread out thinly in a dry, airy place.

Price, qt. 15c; gal. 40c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$2.00; 5 bu. at \$1.75 per bu.

WESTERN ONION SETS

We buy our Onion Sets from the best growers in the country, and receive the best graded stock and finest keeping sets.

Write for special prices when a quantity is required. Samples on request.

Red, per bu.	\$2.25
White, per bu.	2.25
Yellow, per bu.	2.00
White Pearls, per bu.	3.50

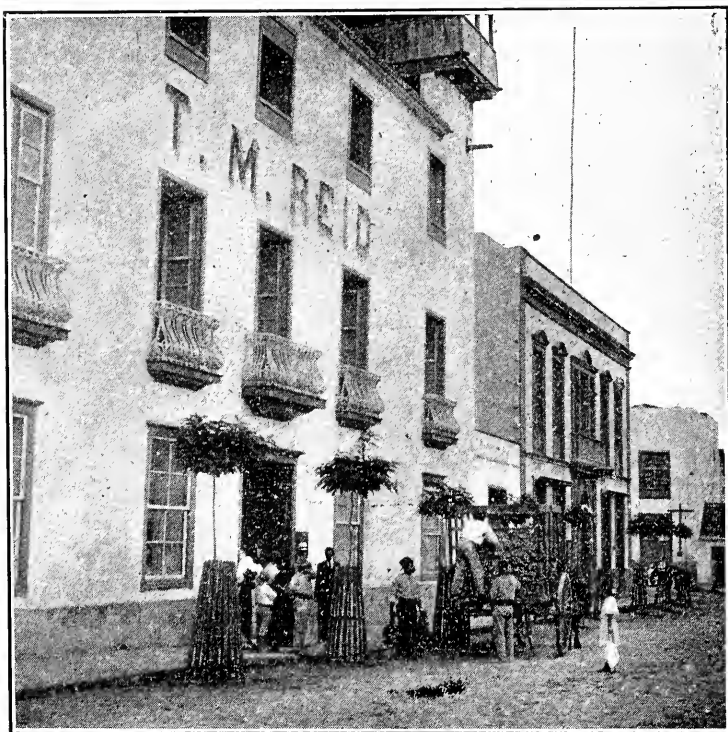
GENUINE BERMUDA ONION SEED

GROWN AND SELECTED BY

T.M. REID, PORT OROTAVA, TENERIFFE

EXPRESSLY FOR

CHRIS. REUTER, NEW ORLEANS, LA. AGENT



Receiving Onions at Principal Warehouse and Offices of T. M. Reid, Port Orotava, Teneriffe. (My Grower)

A SHORT CROP THIS YEAR!

There will be a short crop this year, owing to the disastrous losses of the past year, and thousands of pounds of seed are now lying in the express office in Texas refused by the growers. In addition to this, nearly every seedsman in the United States that handles this seed to any extent, is retaining large surpluses, having practically no demand or outlet for same. They all bought heavy, expecting the usual big demand, being encouraged by the huge profits in onion seed in the past years. I firmly believe that there is enough Bermuda Onion Seed left from this year to plant every acre devoted to onions in Texas next year. This seed is WORTHLESS. It is absolutely of no value whatsoever to the grower. The germination will be poor next year, the vitality gone, and if a percentage of the seed does grow, the growth will be weak and the chances of producing a good crop of onions from such seed is entirely out of the question.

DO YOU WANT TO RISK PLANTING SUCH SEED?

Can you afford to plant your valuable ground with this kind of seed? Can you afford to spend time, money, energy, fertilizer, etc., and not produce a crop of onions? Do you realize that it is essential to plant pure, fresh, clean, new seed—seed that is virile, throbbing with germination and health, seed that will produce the big money crops?

What will these dealers and growers do with this old seed next year? Will they be strictly honorable and destroy the seed, or will they mix it up with their new seed and attempt to sell it to these intelligent growers in Texas? Possibly they might attempt to sell it just the way it is. Then again, they might offer it at a sacrifice. The bulk of it, I believe, will go back to the Islands, to be held until the next planting time.

WHAT I THINK OF THE BERMUDA ONION INDUSTRY!

The past year was a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory one for the growers of Bermuda Onions in Texas, and thousands of acres failed to yield a single dollar of profit to the growers. The grower, the dealer, and the receiver all lost big money. Every conceivable method for selling the onions was used, thousands of dollars were expended in advertising the exceptional merits of Bermuda Onions to the consumers, but the results were not at all satisfactory, and hundreds of the growers and dealers went broke.

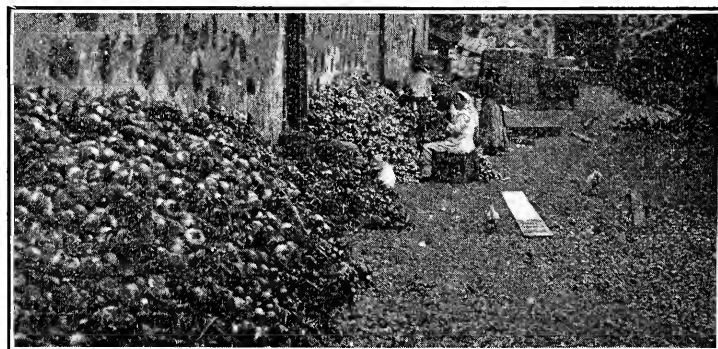
The past year was also a most unusual one, as the onion acreage throughout the entire country was enormous, and the yield was more than could be consumed by our hundred million people. Everyone planted onions last year. All through the North and West and East, this crop was on the boom. Other crops were neglected and ignored; discretion and good judgment were thrown to the winds; both the ignorant and the wise sowed onion seed, apparently believing that people would discontinue eating everything but onions.

The result was tragic. The markets declined rapidly, and the cold storages became filled with these onions. Every operator and dealer in the United States and Canada became afraid of this one vegetable.

About this time, the onions in Texas were about to be harvested, and when they rushed their thousands of carloads of Bermuda Onions upon these already glutted markets that were overloaded with old onions, prices declined below the cost of production, and the returns to the growers were often in postage stamps on carload lots.

The year of 1913 was indeed a black one to every grower of Onions in Texas. It served a good purpose to many, however, and will tend to strengthen this grand industry in Texas, and put the growing of these luscious onions on a more profitable basis from now on. This one disastrous year will teach the grower that it pays to carefully grow their onions, sowing the best seed, selecting only large marketable onions, packing them in standard onion crates, and shipping them in good condition. Onions of mixed colors, poorly graded, are not wanted on any market, and are not noticed at all when there is an ample supply and the demand is limited.

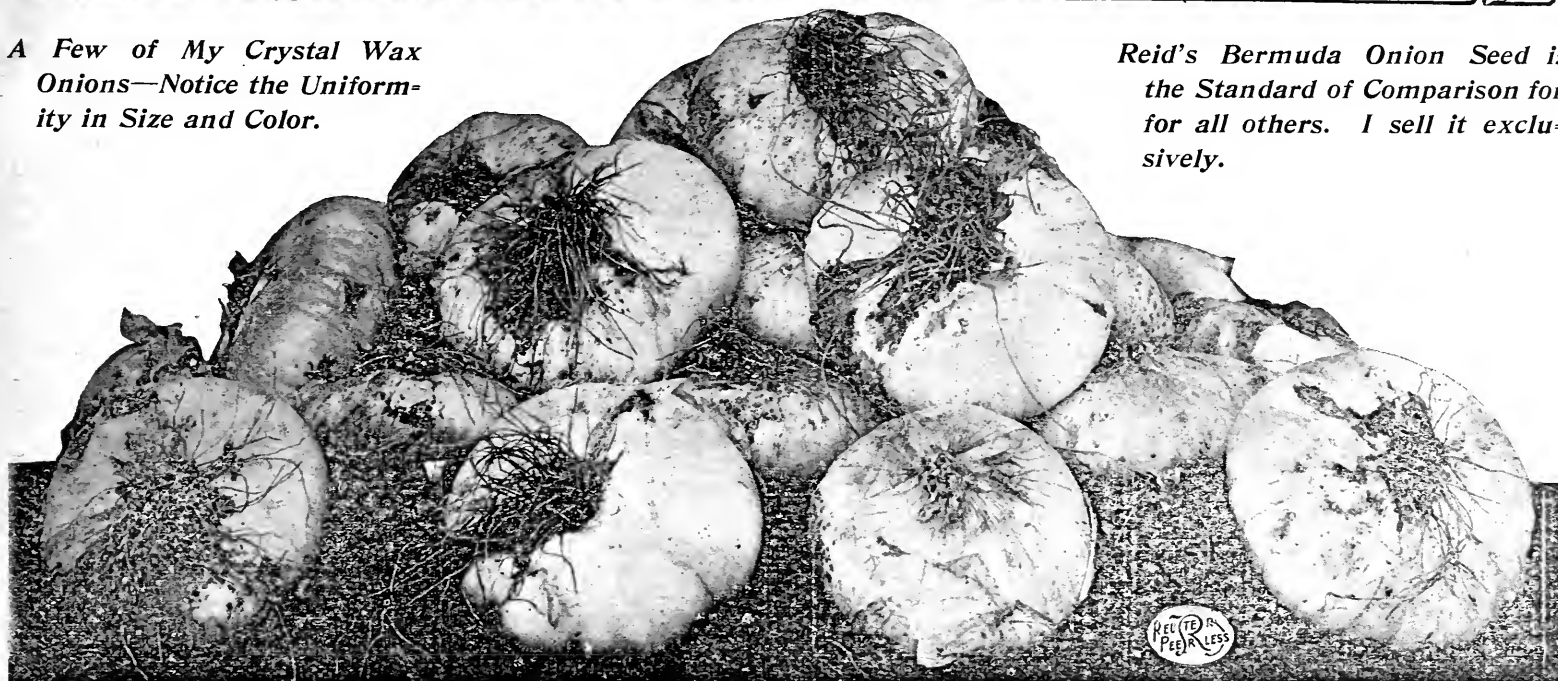
I have carefully compiled reports from all over the United States, and the acreage this year is tremendously decreased. I knew this would occur, but I made sure, by writing not less than five hundred of the leading onion growing sections for accurate and authentic data, and the information contained in all of them invariably is the same—a short crop of onions everywhere.



Sorting Bermuda Onions for Our 1914 Seed—Selection Means Quality

Use the Special Onion Order Sheet
In Back of this Book

A Few of My Crystal Wax Onions—Notice the Uniformity in Size and Color.



Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed is the Standard of Comparison for all others. I sell it exclusively.

YOU MUST PLANT GOOD SEEDS TO PRODUCE A GOOD CROP!

Don't be deceived into buying Bermuda Onion Seed claimed to be just as good as Reid's. There is none as good as the Onion Seed grown by this thoroughly reliable and trustworthy grower. Many seedsmen shout and claim that their seed is the best, but everyone doesn't tell the truth. When you plant Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed, you are planting the best seed the Tenerife Islands produce. Mr. Reid is an actual grower—not a speculator. He is an actual producer of the seed, not a parasite that derives his ill-gotten gains from the profits made off seed bought from ignorant and dishonest petty farmers on the Islands. These kind of growers know practically nothing about onion seed, and this kind of seed will never produce a crop in this country. Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed has always made good, and always will. It is not to be compared with the cheap seed offered by unscrupulous dealers in the South.

I sell Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed to nearly every big grower in Texas. I sell this seed to the men who know what is the best. They don't argue about the price. The price is a secondary consideration with them. They want the best, regardless, and they want honest delivery—the kind we always make.

SEND ME YOUR ORDER NOW!

I sell more Bermuda Onion Seed in Texas than any other seed house in America. This is not an idle boast. Order now. Don't delay, because the demand next year will be tremendous, and the speculators will jump their prices sky high, always seeking big profits out of poor seed. Send me your order by return mail. Estimate what you intend to plant next year NOW. Don't be misled into placing your order with someone claiming to have seed just as good as REID'S. Don't believe it, as Reid's Onion Seed will produce a crop when all others fail. Fill out the order blank in the back of this book and mail it to me to-day. Don't put it off until too late.

IT IS THE SEED THAT ALWAYS COUNTS!

The backbone of the Bermuda Onion industry in Texas is Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed. Nearly every big crop in the Laredo, Brownsville, and other sections is being produced from Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed. Every grower whose living depends on his crop plants Reid's Bermuda Onion Seed. He knows better than to risk planting any other kind. He cannot afford to risk his crop with mongrel seed. It is a dollar-and-cent proposition with him all the time.

ABOUT SEALED CANS

Some seedsmen claim to reclean their seed upon arrival. They break the cans and ship to the growers in their own sacks. This gives these seedsmen the opportunity to mix their old seed with the new. Do you want your seed from such dealers? Can you honestly afford to practice such false economy? My seed is all carefully recleaned before it leaves the Islands. Mr. Reid devotes every bit of his time and energy to the production of pure reliable onion seed, and has all the modern machinery to carefully reclean seed. It is unnecessary for anyone to clean the seed here.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF BERMUDA ONIONS

The growing of Bermuda Onions in Texas is not on the wane. It is false when you hear anyone telling you that the growing of these onions is a thing of the past. They don't know what they are talking about. They are not at all in touch with the industry, and merely talk to be saying something. For many years the growers in Texas netted from \$300.00 to \$900.00 per acre profit on these onions. I have more faith in the Bermuda Onion Industry in Texas than ever before. I believe in Onions. I am talking onions and urging the growers to plant more onions than ever. It is the Money Crop. It is the wealth of Southwest Texas. It means the further development of a great industry.

MY FINAL WORDS

If you want to be sure of your crop, if you want to discontinue worrying about the seed you are going to plant, if you want to evade the ungrounded claims made by unscrupulous seedsmen that their seed is the best, you want to put your order in my hands. Don't have any faith or credence in "held-over" seed. It is absolutely worthless. I know this from personal practical experience. I planted old onion seed once and could have kicked myself for doing it. Don't wait until the planting season is upon you. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by placing your order with me now.

All seed packed in sealed tin-lined cans, containing twenty-five, fifty and one hundred pounds each. Less than twenty-five pounds are put up in my own bags under my own seal. Order to-day.

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA ONION

This is the leading variety that is so extensively planted by the growers in Texas, Florida and other Southern States. While known by the growers of Bermuda Onions as White, the name is misleading, as it is a light straw-colored onion. When you order, be sure to order the kind you want. The White Bermuda as mentioned here is not a true white onion and produces an onion that is somewhat yellow in color. It is, however, the standard variety in all the principal onion growing sections. You can make no mistake when you plant this variety. It is profitable and early.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

RED BERMUDA

Largely grown in Louisiana, but not a favorite in Texas. It is identical in size, shape, and mildness with my White (Yellow) Bermuda, and keeps better, but is not as saleable as the White. Grown to a considerable extent for bunch purposes. A good shipper and highly recommended for home use.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Use the special order sheet on page 76.

GENUINE CRYSTAL WHITE WAX

The most profitable variety of the Bermudas. It is, without a doubt, the finest onion in the world. It is absolutely pure white of the finest flavor and quality. These onions usually command from twenty-five to fifty cents more per bushel than any other variety of Bermudas, and when all markets are glutted with onions, the Wax will sell at good prices. It is the ideal salad onion and is a great favorite with the most critical trade of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other big cities. Be sure to plant this variety. The seed supply is usually short, and the price is always high, but I have urged Mr. Reid to plant more largely of this variety than all others so that I can supply my large trade. Mr. Reid says that it is a shy seeder and often affected by disease. If you are going to plant more than five pounds next year, let me book your order now.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

NOTICE—For Prices on Bermuda Onion Seed for next year, see Order Sheet in back of Catalogue.



PARSLEY

Our European-Grown Parsley Seed is far superior to the ordinary California Grown Seed, as it is much stronger in germination, the growth more vigorous and hardy. It is grown from transplanted and selected roots only. The California grown Seed cannot be depended upon to always produce a crop.

Culture—Sow in the fall from August to November, and in the spring from January to May. It is generally sown broadcast. Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up, hence, if planted early, no time should be lost by delaying.

REUTER'S MARKET GARDENERS EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED

This variety is the most profitable sort for market and the best for shipping. A very vigorous grower. The leaves are large, beautifully curled, and very dark green in color. Resists heat and cold better than most varieties.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 10 lbs. and over at 55c per lb.

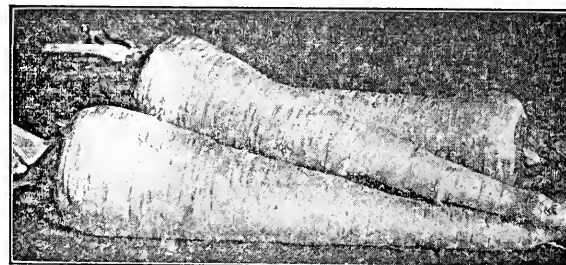
PLAIN OR SINGLE LEAVED

Grown extensively by the local market gardeners. This is the hardiest variety in cultivation and is planted nearly every month in the year by the gardeners here. The leaves are large and dark green. Rather stronger in flavor than any other sorts.

These prices do not include postage. If to go by mail, add 8c per pound.
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$65.00.
Champion Moss Curled—Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 10 lbs. and over at 60c per lb.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Succeeds best on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart. Cover the seed one-half inch deep; thin out to five inches apart in rows when plants are large enough. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for summer crops.

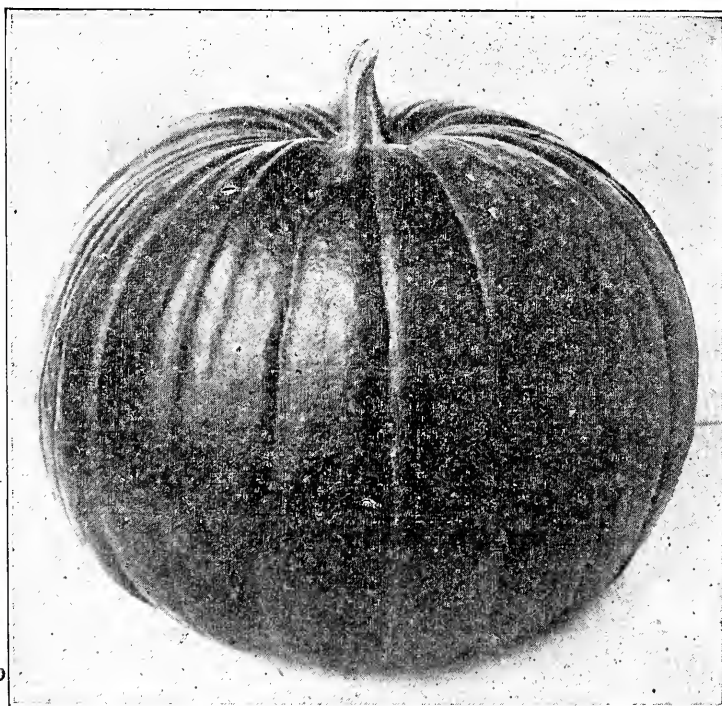


LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW CROWN

This is the best variety in cultivation. Roots long, or uniform growth, smooth, tender and sugary.
Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

PUMPKINS

Plant One Ounce to 25 Hills. Best Sorts for Stock Feeding and Table Use.



REUTER'S MAMMOTH KING

Culture—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as Melons or Cucumbers. They should be planted in hills ten to twelve feet apart and cultivated the same as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting too near other vines.

REUTER'S MAMMOTH KING

Sometimes called Jumbo. Do you really want a great big pumpkin? Plant my Mammoth King. It is surely a grand big variety, often measuring two feet in diameter and weight two or three pounds. It is a prize winning sort, and the kind you will want to plant for your Country Fair. The skin is salmon orange color, the flesh is thick, bright yellow and fine grained, and of good quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

REUTER'S GREEN STRIPED CASHAW—SELECTED STOCK

A large crook-necked variety, raised to a great extent for the New Orleans market. Flesh light yellow, very thick and fine grained, and exceedingly sweet. Very productive and a splendid keeper.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

LARGE CHEESE, OR FIELD

A large round flattened pumpkin. Very productive. Skin buff color; flesh yellow. The most popular for field or market use.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

MAMMOTH TOURS

This variety is famous for the size of the Pumpkins it produces, which frequently weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. Where size is an object, we recommend this sort.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

MAMMOTH FIELD, OR BIG TOM

This is one of the largest, most uniform growing and productive varieties known. The vines are strong, vigorous and wonderfully productive. The fruits average fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Skin and flesh are of a deep, rich, orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, etc. Cooking soft and tender. Very good for canning and stock-feeding.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

SWEET, OR SUGAR PUMPKIN—Best for Making Pies

It is small, being about ten inches in diameter. It has deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh. It is prolific and in every way desirable. The average weight is about five pounds.

Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.



REUTER'S SELECTED NORTHERN GROWN SEED PEAS

All of our Seed Peas are grown for us in the far North from the finest stocks, which are bred up by the most careful growers, who are specialists in the growing of this famous vegetable for seed purposes.

Prices do not include postage. If to go by mail, add 8c per pint and 15c per quart to these prices.

Culture—The ground should be manured the previous year, as fresh manure will produce a rank growth of vine and they will make only a small and uneven crop, at the same time a poor quality of peas. Late Peas, such as Telephone, Black Eye Marrowfat, and Large White Marrowfat, can be successfully grown in a moderately heavy soil; as, if sown in too rich ground, they will not bear much of a crop. The early varieties can be planted in the months of August, September, October and during January, February and March. The Marrowfats we plant in November, December and January for a late crop, as they will stand more cold, also bearing longer than the early sorts.



REUTER'S PEERLESS EXTRA EARLY PEAS

Pedigree Stock—Unsurpassed. Earliest, Most Productive and Most Profitable Variety in the World

They are much hardier, more productive, and withstand greater changes of weather than any other variety. They are the largest podded Extra Early, and are entirely free from runners.

This variety is a round-seeded pea that will grow and mature quicker than any other sort in cultivation. The vines average about 2½ feet high, just short enough to bear a large crop. Our strain is pure, absolutely free from sports and rogues. Sow this strain. You will make no mistake.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.



EARLY WASHINGTON—Ready for Picking in 30 Days

A second early variety maturing about ten days later than our Peerless Extra Early. Very productive and hardy; pods are somewhat smaller than the general crop. A favorite with the market gardeners in New Orleans for general crop.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

**FIRST
and
BEST**

REUTER'S FIRST AND BEST—A Good Strain

This is one of the finest grades of Extra Earlies, brought up to its present standard by the most careful and continued selection. Exceptionally pure and true to name. The pods are not quite as large nor the vines quite as tall as Reuter's Peerless Extra Early.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

ALASKA, the Earliest of All

The earliest blue variety in cultivation. Pods of medium size, but well filled; height about thirty inches. Very uniform in growth. The dark green color of its pods makes it a most desirable shipping variety, and it is a splendid long-distance shipper, as it retains its color a long time. Being hardy, the seed can be planted as early in spring as ground can be worked. Our strain is remarkably pure, grown and bred by our experienced seed growers.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 90c; peck \$1.60; bu. \$6.00.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM (Wrinkled)

This famous variety cannot be recommended too highly, and has become one of our most celebrated varieties. The vines are vigorous, seed covered with immense pods, many measure 5½ inches in length. It is dwarf growing, but 2½ feet high. Peas are wrinkled, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.90; bu. \$7.50.

REUTER'S IMPROVED TELEPHONE

The best main crop tall peas without exception. A marvelous variety, producing pods of prodigious size and well filled with mammoth peas of exquisite flavor. Growth five feet.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.90; bu. \$7.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

The best tall-growing late variety. Vines vigorous, growing four to five feet in height. Quality unsurpassed.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.90; bu. \$7.50.

GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY (Wrinkled)

The earliest, largest podded and most popular of the wrinkled varieties. Vines are vigorous and healthy, growing two to three inches high. Pods are extra long, filled with large deep green peas of superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.50; peck \$2.75; bu. \$9.00.

AMERICAN WONDER (Wrinkled)

Vigorous productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, and producing the leaves on one side of the stock, growing from nine to ten inches high. On account of its dwarf habit of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, medium in size and square at the ends.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.90; bu. \$7.50.

BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT

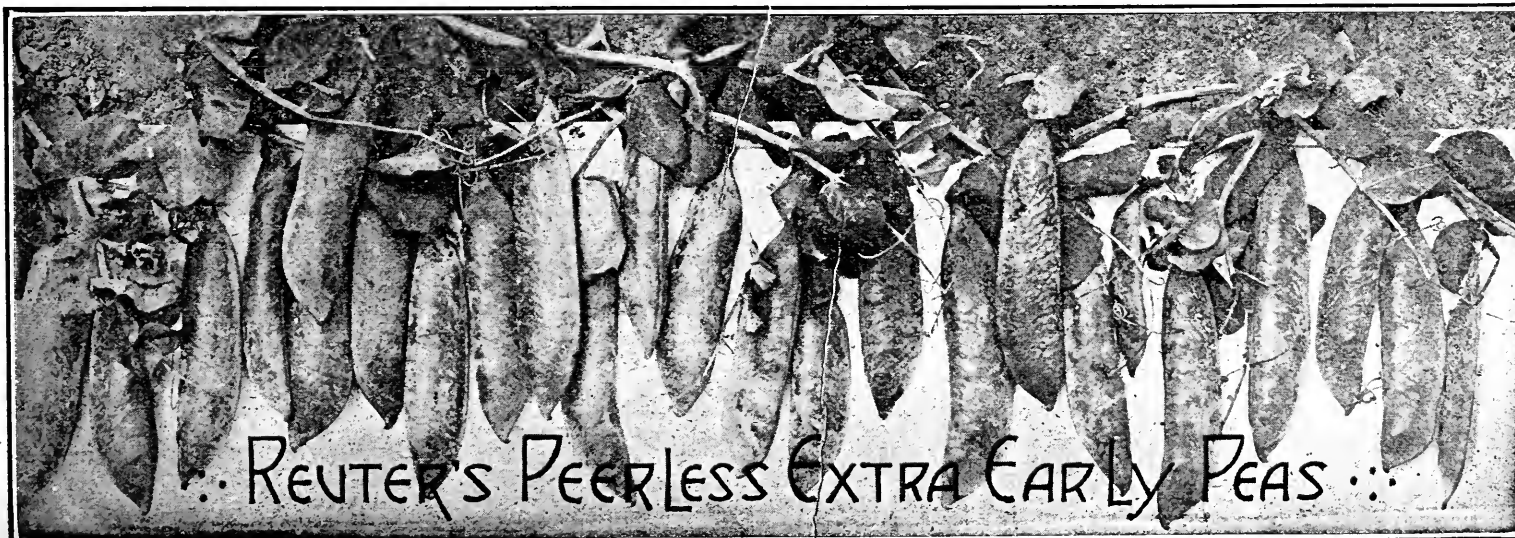
Very popular with the gardeners in this section. A strong grower and very productive. Height about four to five feet.

Price, pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 75c; peck \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

MELTING SUGAR

They should be cooked and eaten pods and all, the same as Wax Beans. Grows five to six feet high; very productive; producing large, broad pods which are of the finest flavor and exceedingly tender.

Price, Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.50; peck \$2.50; bu. \$9.00.

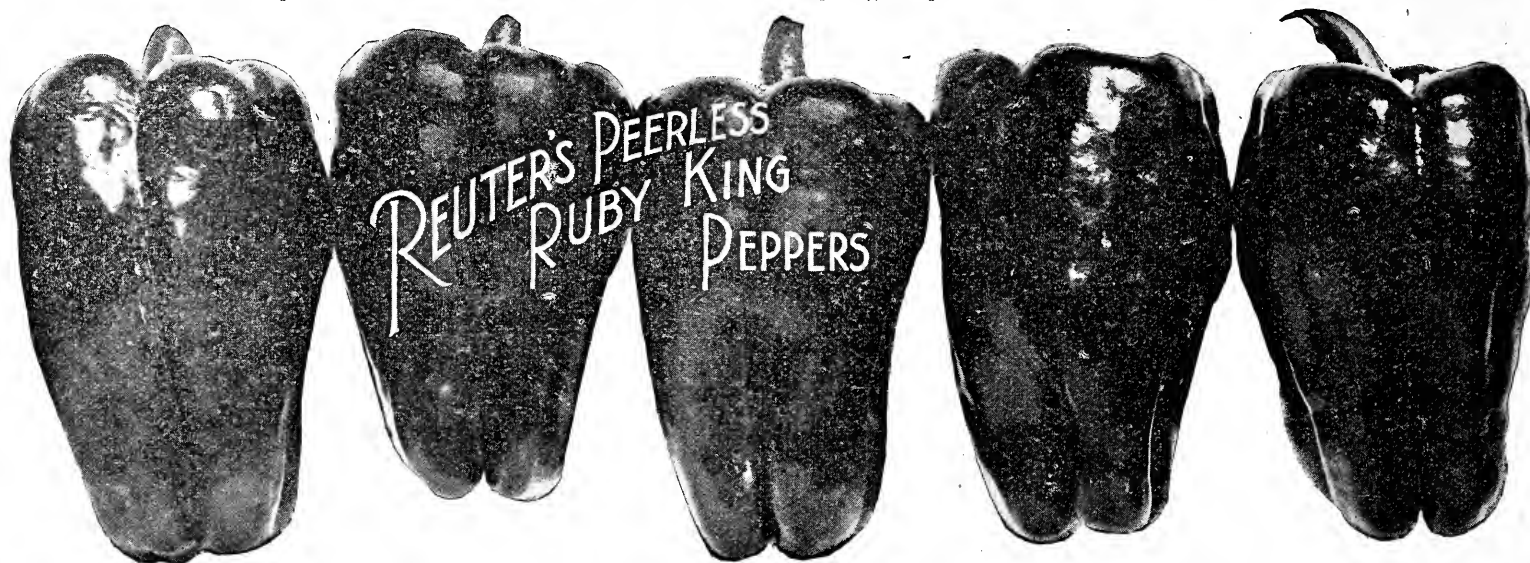


**BEST SELECTED
VARIETIES**

PEPPER

**FINEST NEW JERSEY
GROWN SEED**

Culture—Peppers are mostly used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow-chows and chili sauce. The culture is about the same as Eggplant, and the plants need as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed in hot beds in December and January, and transplant them when the weather moderates, in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Sow in June for a fall shipping crop.



REUTER'S PEERLESS RUBY KING—Selected Stock



The finest strain of this well-known variety in cultivation. Our stock runs remarkably uniform and true to name. Our growers have devoted careful attention to the selection of our **SPECIAL** stock, and hundreds of truckers in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Florida pronounce it the finest strain of Ruby King Pepper they have ever seen. Last year we sold several hundred pounds and were unable to fill all orders. This season our supply is ample. The plants are very vigorous, compact in growth, and very productive. The fruits are very often four to five inches in diameter. Meat is thick, sweet, tender and mild in flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.50.

REUTER'S SWEET SPANISH MONSTROUS



A variety that is cultivated almost exclusively by the gardeners in New Orleans for local market on account of its earliness and productiveness. Grows about six inches long by two inches thick. Color is a beautiful dark green, unsurpassed in flavor.

Price, oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.25.

REUTER'S CHINESE GIANT

This is the largest variety known, monstrous in size and beautiful in appearance. They grow four or five inches broad at the top and are of equal length. Quite uniform in size. Flesh is mild and as sweet as an apple. Color green, changing to a glossy scarlet when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

REUTER'S BIRD'S EYE

Small as the name implies. Very fine in flavor. Can be used either fresh or dried.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$5.00.

REUTER'S RUBY GIANT

If I were asked the best pepper to grow for profit, I would say plant Ruby Giant. It is a great improvement over my Ruby King, but retains all the good qualities of the former, but is much larger in size. My seed stock is extra fine, as is usual with all of my seed. There is lots of money in growing early peppers. I grow them every year on my farm, and last year they netted me quite a nice profit. I planted Ruby King the past year, but the praise from all over the country about Ruby Giant is a great inducement for me to try out this strain, which I think will eventually supersede the original variety. It is a new variety—a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King, the size of the former and shape of the latter retained.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

REUTER'S GENUINE TABASCO



This is the variety from which is made the well-known Tabasco Sauce, which has a national reputation for flavoring oysters, soup, meat, etc. The small bright red peppers are extremely hot and fiery in flavor. Bush three feet high.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

REUTER'S LONG RED CAYENNE

A well-known medium early variety, having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green, when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. A favorite with many of the gardeners in the South, and extensively cultivated in some sections for market purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PEPPER PLANTS

We can offer strong plants of the Spanish Monstrous and Ruby King varieties, grown from our own selected stock seeds. These plants are ready in February and March.

Reuter's Superior Southern Grown Mustard Seed

Culture—Mustard is grown extensively in the South, and is sown broadcast during the fall, winter and spring. Our seed is strictly Southern grown, and is far superior and quite distinct from the Northern and European variety.

REUTER'S PEERLESS SOUTHERN CURLED



Standard variety raised by the New Orleans gardeners. The leaves, which are beautifully curled, often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use about six weeks from sowing.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

CHINESE BROAD-LEAVED

This is a European variety with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the Peerless Southern Curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Best Shipping Sorts

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Don't Sow Too Early

This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country. The seed pods are used in soups, while young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor; they are also stewed and served up with butter. Also prepared as a salad. Sow the seed in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart. Thin out after the plants are well up to ten or twelve inches.

WHITE VELVET

An entirely distinct variety; the pods are long, round and smooth. Plant is of tall growth. An abundant bearer; superior quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

REUTER'S FRENCH MARKET DWARF PROLIFIC



The finest shipping variety in existence. It is the earliest and most productive of all sorts. Pods are light green, medium size, nearly round in shape, and smooth. Our special strain remains tender longer than any other and cannot be excelled for shipping. Our seed is the finest re-selected market gardener's stock, and is grown to meet the requirements of the most critical truckers. Prices on large quantities on application.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

POTATOES

**EXPERT
SELECTION**

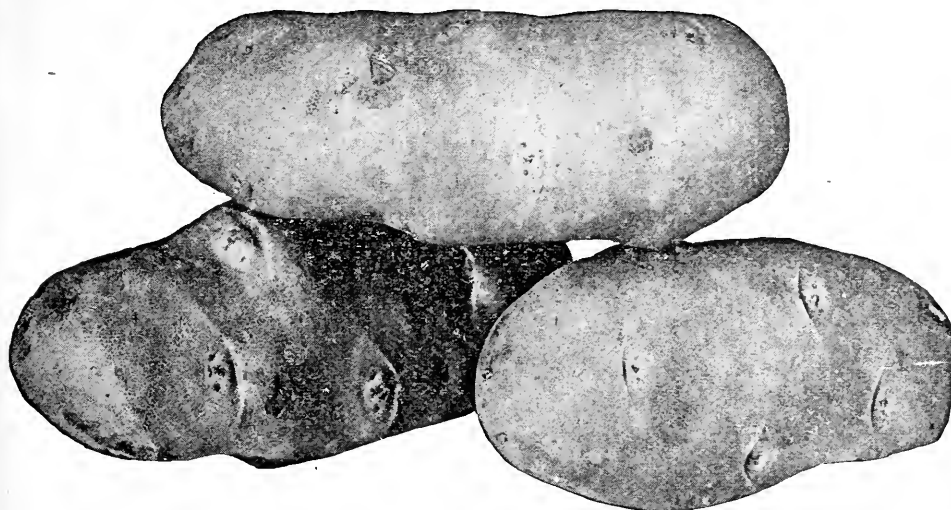
**GROWN IN THE FAR NORTH EXPRESSLY
FOR CHRIS. REUTER—TRUE STOCK**

I have confined myself to supplying the growers in New Orleans with Seed Potatoes for thirty-five years, and never had a complaint. Ninety per cent of the truckers in this section rely on my seed for their annual Potato crop. When I offer Maine Cobblers and Triumphs, you will be getting what you are paying for. I only handle those varieties that are especially adapted to our climate and soil. We suggest Triumphs, Irish Cobblers, and White Stars. These sorts are the best for shipping to Northern markets.

The prices mentioned are based on values existing at the date of going to press with this catalogue. We would, therefore, suggest that you write us for special prices when ready to buy. Correspondence solicited.

Culture—The potato requires a rich sandy loam. The best fertilizers are thoroughly decomposed stable manure, cotton seed meal, or raw bone meal. Always select good size and well formed potatoes for spring planting, cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. Potatoes are planted here from the middle of December to the latter part of March. However, the most reliable time for a general crop is to plant the latter part of January to the end of February.

They are also grown successfully in the South for fall crop. The tubers should be planted during August and September. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year; if cut, the potatoes are apt to rot, therefore all the small potatoes or cullings should be used from the spring crop for seed stock.



Reuter's White Star

REUTER'S WHITE STAR—Main Crop

A medium early variety of exceptionally fine quality and appearance. Large, oblong, uniform-sized tubers. Vines are strong, of dark green color, and very vigorous.

We consider it the heaviest cropping main crop white potato. It is the best variety of late potato ever introduced. For growing for market there is no more profitable sort, for its appearance is ideal.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; per bbl. (180 lbs. net) \$4.75; 5 bbls. at \$4.50 per bbl.

EARLY ROSE

The standard variety for general use. Oval in shape, skin light pink, uniform in size, and very productive.

Peck(60c; bu. \$1.75; bbl. (180 lbs. net) \$5.00; 5 bbls. at \$4.75 per bbl.

REUTER'S IRISH COBBLER

Grown in Maine



Our seed stock runs remarkably uniform. Medium in size and of finest quality.

A new and very fine early variety that has attained immense popularity. It is a most excellent extra early sort. The tubers are oval to round shape, skin is clean and smooth; flesh is pure white and of the finest quality. They grow to a marketable size more uniformly than any potato we know of. The vines are very vigorous and hardy; short and upright in growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Does remarkably well in the South.

Price, peck 75c; bu. \$2.00; per sack (150 lbs. net), \$4.75; 5 sacks at \$4.50 per sack.

BLISS EARLY RED TRIUMPH

Earlier than the Rose. A grand early market and main crop sort.



The favorite early potato in this section. It is an extremely early, round reddish thin-skin potato, eyes slightly depressed and of medium size. Its great beauty, productiveness, and superb quality, makes it a most profitable market variety.

Our seed is grown in Maine, carefully selected for seed purposes. We can always challenge a comparison of quality.

Price, peck 75c; bu. \$1.75; per sack (150 lbs. net) \$4.25; 5 sacks at \$4.00 per sack.

BOSTON PEERLESS



A popular late variety. Tubers are oblong to round in form, skin dull white, slightly russeted, very shallow eyes near surface. A good keeper and a heavy cropper.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; per bbl (180 lbs. net) \$4.75; 5 bbls. at \$4.50 per bbl.

Write for Prices

SWEET POTATOES

The Best Sorts

Next to corn, the sweet potato is the most vital food crop in our Southern lands. Plant the potatoes early in the spring in prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough and plant them out; another method is to start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes, while others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges should be 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants 14 inches apart in the row. Cultivate sufficiently to keep the surface soil loose and free from weeds, and the vines will soon cover the ground, after which no cultivation is necessary. After the plants come up and begin to make vines freely, pieces of the vines are removed and used as cuttings, taking root and growing the same as plants grown from the seed. Dig the potatoes before a heavy frost occurs; a light one will do no harm. About seven thousand plants are usually set on an acre, and it will require a barrel of good seed to produce this amount of slips. The principal varieties are:

PUMPKIN YAM—Excellent in quality, and productiveness. Skin and flesh yellow and sweet. Best for home use.

Price, peck 75c; bu. \$2.00; bbl. \$5.00.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins or very few.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; bbl. \$4.00.

CALIFORNIA YAM—Earliest variety; very productive, yielding as many as three hundred barrels per acre on alluvial land. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy.

Price, peck 50c; bu. \$1.50; bbl. \$4.00. Prices fluctuate. Write for market prices.

My Service Bureau is Free

GARLIC

A Money Crop

This vegetable is raised to an enormous extent in Louisiana. It is a staple product in many of the lower parishes, and is raised largely for shipment to New Orleans and Northern markets. Very popular with the foreign population, and is used for flavoring stews, soups, roasts, etc. Grows splendidly in Louisiana, and is largely cultivated, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities are imported from Italy and Spain.

Should be planted in October and November in drills, two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill, and one inch deep. In the spring they are taken up and planted together in a string by the tops.

Garlic Bulbs, 15 cents per pound. Prices for larger quantities on application.

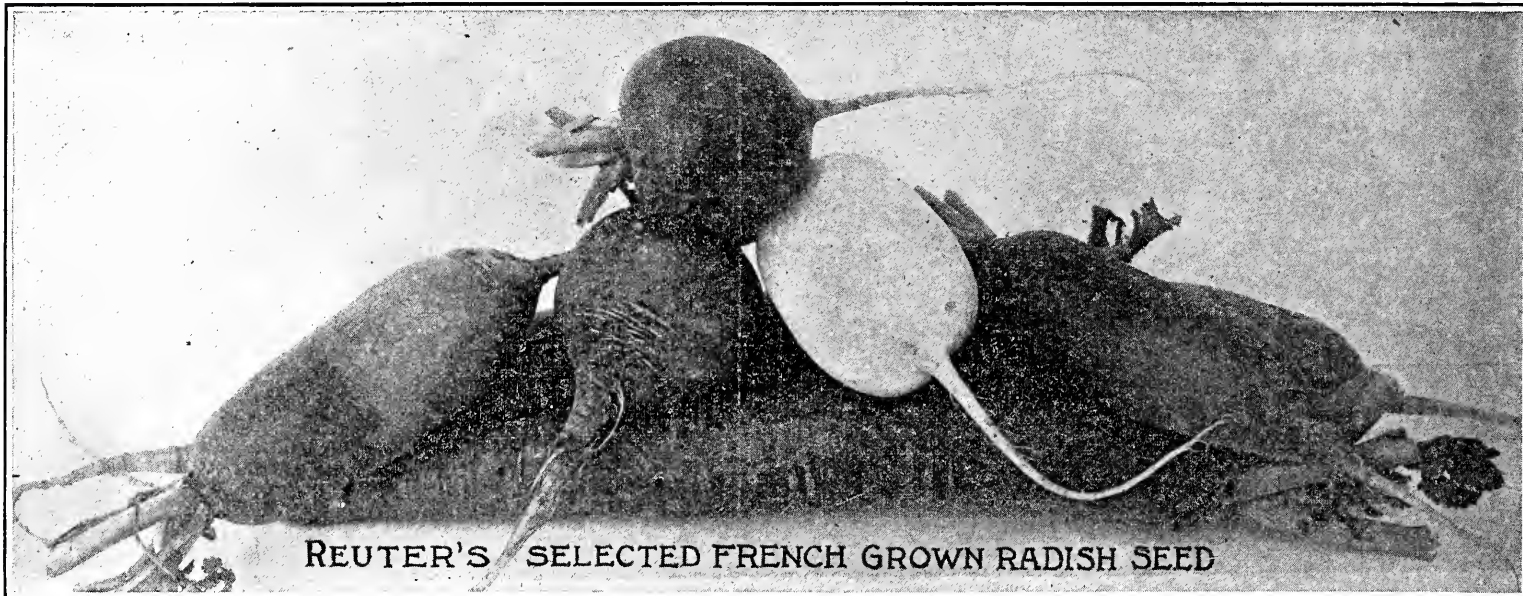
**20,000 Pounds Sold Last Year
With Not One Complaint**

RADISHES

**EXTRA SELECTED
IMPORTED STRAINS**

Radish Seed is quite an item with me, as I sell about ten tons every year to a most critical class of gardeners. These growers know what good radish seed is, and that is why I get their orders year after year. Then my prices are right in line with the quality I give you. My Cincinnati Market, Chartier, Early Long Scarlet Top, and Scarlet Globe are grown for me in Michigan by a most reliable man, who is a crank about quality. These strains produce very early and the quality is the best procurable. The other varieties mentioned below are grown in France by that country's best seedsmen, and are raised from transplanted roots only. I recognize the vital importance of good radish seed, and my strains are famous throughout this section for their uniformity of size, shape and their bright attractive color. Pay me a little more, but you get much better seed, which means a more profitable crop.

Culture—The best results are obtained from a rich, loose, moist soil. Radishes are sown in this latitude the whole year, but during the summer months they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Long varieties are usually planted by the local truckers for summer crop. The Turnip varieties are planted in the fall and spring. Can be sown in drills twelve inches apart. Our gardeners usually sow them broadcast.



REUTER'S SELECTED FRENCH GROWN RADISH SEED

REUTER'S EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED

REUTER'S PEERLESS
The most profitable market gardeners' variety. We sell tons of this seed to the most critical growers in this section, and our stock cannot be surpassed. The truckers in New Orleans have nothing but the highest praise to say about our strain. Medium in size, very uniform and round in shape, bright scarlet in color, with a distinct white tip, flesh white and of the finest quality. The scarlet is unusually deep, and affords a very distinct and pleasing contrast with the large clear white tip.

French Grown Seed, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.
Michigan Grown Seed, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. and over at 20c per lb.

REUTER'S LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET

REUTER'S PEERLESS
The finest long bright scarlet Radish in cultivation. Matures in twenty-five days from planting. Many of the growers in New Orleans plant this variety exclusively for their early local market trade.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

REUTER'S HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET

REUTER'S PEERLESS
Roots half long, with a somewhat tapering point. Deep rich red color; flesh is pure white, crisp and tender. An excellent early sort.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

WHITE SUMMER STRASSBURG

REUTER'S PEERLESS
A large showy half long variety. Can be sown throughout the summer, as it resists the heat remarkably well.

Price, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 45c.

REUTER'S FRENCH BREAKFAST

REUTER'S PEERLESS
A very popular French variety of quick growth; very mild and tender; of an oval form; scarlet, tipped with white. A splendid sort for market or garden use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

REUTER'S EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA

Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh pure white. Crisp, brittle, and rapid grower.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

If you are in the market for large quantities, write for wholesale prices.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

Grows from five to eight inches long. Skin black, flesh white and firm. The best winter sort for home use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

IMPROVED SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

Fine for market. Extremely quick growing, and of very good quality.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

REUTER'S CINCINNATI MARKET-SELECTED

A highly selected strain for Market Gardeners. This superior Radish was bred up by the Glass Gardeners near Cincinnati; and no finer long Radishes go into any market.

It is the standard market Radish in a number of Southern trucking sections, and is, without a doubt, the most profitable long variety in cultivation. Skin is scarlet colored, very thin, the flesh crisp, brittle and of delightful flavor.

We are proud of our superior seed, and have sold large quantities in Long Beach, Gulfport, and other trucking centers. Our strain is far superior to the ordinary kind sold by Northern Seedsmen.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 35c; 10 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

REUTER'S IMPROVED CHARTIER.

A distinct and exceedingly attractive sort; a clear rose colored long radish, shading into pure waxy white at the tips. Grows to a large size very fast. One of the very best long radishes for general outdoor planting, and is extremely popular in many of the leading trucking sections of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. We sell thousands of pounds of selected American Grown Seed annually.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 30c; 10 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. or more at 22c pound.

IMPROVED SCARLET GLOBE RADISH.

Fine for market. Extremely quick growing, and of very good quality. (American Grown Seed.)

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. or more at 22c per pound.

NEW ICICLE

An entirely distinct, long, slender, pure white radish. It is the earliest and finest of the long white types. Ready for use in twenty-five days. A very lucrative market variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

CHINESE ROSE

A bright rose colored radish with firm flesh, crisp, tender, and quite pungent. A very good winter sort.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 50c.



SPINACH

Flanders is the Best Variety for the South

Our Holland-Grown Spinach is far superior to the ordinary American-Grown and cheaper imported seed. We import our seed direct from those favored sections of the country where they produce the highest grade Spinach and you will find our seed both stronger in vitality and purity, larger and more vigorous in growth, and much hardier. Special prices for larger quantities than quoted.

Culture—Spinach succeeds well in any ordinary soil. Sow during the fall from September until the end of March, either broadcast or in drills, one foot apart. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them grow

REUTER'S BROAD-LEAVED FLANDERS



A very hardy and vigorous sort, producing large thick leaves, nearly round, and slightly crimped in the center, and of bright green color. We sell tons of our imported seed to the local truckers.

Price, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY

Often called **Norfolk Savoy**. A very popular sort and extensively cultivated in the South.

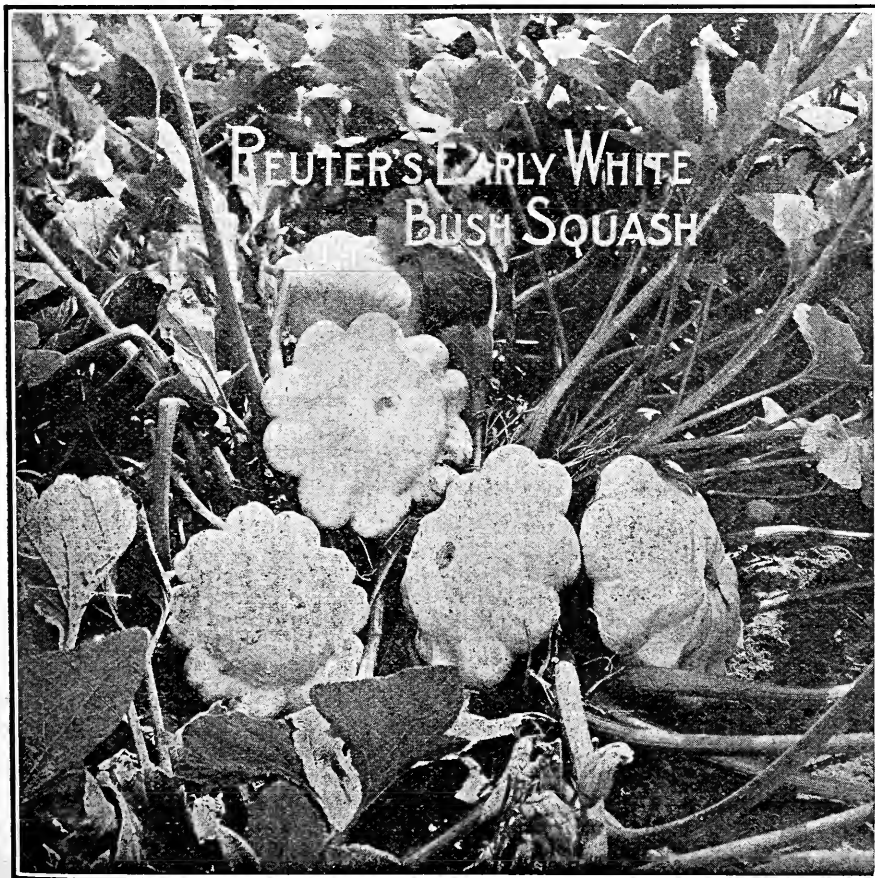
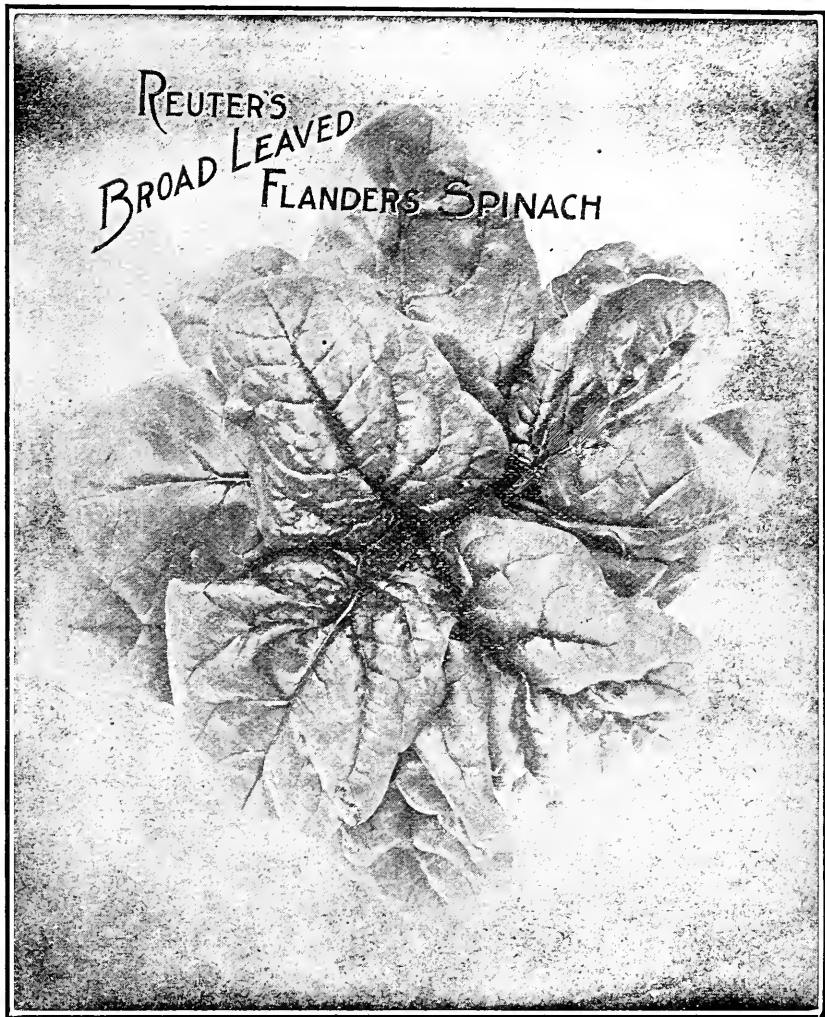
Large curled and wrinkled leaves, tender and of the finest flavor. Upright growth.

Price, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

De Quincy, La., Sept. 12th, 1913.

Having had but one year's experience in the use of your seeds, I can't give you a lengthy testimonial, but please say that they surpassed any seeds I have ever planted, being quicker to germinate, hardier in growth, and abundant producers of fruit. Wishing you future success,

A. R. WOLF.



SQUASH

Culture—Sow during March in hills three to four feet apart. Plant six to eight seeds to each hill, thinning out to three to four plants when well up. For first or early crop, the seeds are planted in boxes the beginning of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warmer and danger of frost is over.

REUTER'S EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY PAN

The standard early variety for market gardeners, and has no superior. It is of dwarf growth, quite hardy and very productive. Color, creamy white. Our stock is grown in New Jersey by a famous seedgrower, and we have a very fine selected strain. Our growers in New Orleans planted more than five hundred pounds of this stock last year.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

REUTER'S GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK

It is the finest crookneck for early market. The fruits quickly reach a desirable size for market. It is of golden yellow color, covered with warty excrescences, and measures from one and a half to two feet in length.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

TRUE HUBBARD

This variety cannot be excelled for winter use. Flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored. Excellent keeper.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH CHILI

Grows to mammoth size. In fact, it is the largest of all squashes, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds without losing its fine shape and good quality. Flesh very thick, color rich yellow, fine grained and sweet.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BOSTON MARROW

Favorite winter Squash of the Eastern States. Oval form, skin thin, when ripe bright orange, flesh rich salmon yellow. Fine flavor.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

**SUPERIOR NORTHERN
GROWN SEED**

TOMATOES

*My Seed is grown expressly for me by seed
growers who grow for seed only. I
do not use Canning Factory Seed.*

O YOU PLANT GOOD

TOMATO SEED?

Two years ago I was on a train going to Chicago to attend the Seedsmen Convention, and through accident became acquainted with one of the leading canners of Tomatoes in this country. He was not aware of the fact that I was in the seed business, but by casually referring to a nice field of Tomatoes near one of the railroad stations, he became interested immediately, and advised me of his business. He was a very interesting talker, and during the course of the conversation mentioned to me the name of one of our leading seedsmen, a firm known from one coast to the other, who is **BUYING HIS REFUSE SEED** every year. You can readily imagine my surprise when this was told to me. I could not for the moment realize how a firm with so much money and so much reputation should degrade itself by stooping to buy such trash, and offer it to their customers for good seed. Later in the season I bought a packet of every variety of Tomatoes this firm handled, and the result was as I expected. None true-to-type, inferior quality, poor germination, and the grandest mixture I have ever seen. This is criminal to sell a good, honest farmer seed of such a character when



you know it is absolutely worthless. To be good Tomato Seed, the plants must be bred, they must be grown exclusively for this purpose, the fruit must be carefully graded and selected, the vines that are not prolific eliminated. This makes the seed cost high, but what is fifty cents difference in a pound of seed to you, when one pound will plant about four acres, or it means you are paying about ten cents an acre more for seed that you can rely upon to produce a crop of Tomatoes that will be uniform in growth and maturity, prolific, and of the finest quality procurable. I do not attempt to compete in prices with cheap Northern and Southern seed houses that make a bigger profit off inferior seed by selling at ridiculously low prices than I can on my high-grade stocks.

REUTER'S PEERLESS JUNE TOMATO

It is earlier than the Earliana, as smooth and as handsome as the Stone, as solid and seedless as the Ponderosa, more prolific than all of them, and will eventually be the Standard Early Tomato in this country. Of my own introduction, a strain just as pure as nature can produce it. It is a great improvement over the Famous June Pink which created a tremendous popularity for itself when first introduced. The color is pink, the growth resembles the Earliana, and by an unexperienced grower the difference can hardly be detected, unless planted side by side, when this variety will show its superiority in every feature. The vines are compact, and branch freely; the fruits grow in clusters and are of fine size. It is one of the finest tomatoes I have ever seen, and I have handled many carloads of tomatoes. This is one variety that has made good to stay, and should be thoroughly tried by every grower of this famous vegetable. My seed is grown in New Jersey, and is as clean and pure as it is possible to grow seed. I will bank my reputation on this variety to produce the finest crop you or I have ever grown. If you don't find this tomato all I claim for it, your money will be refunded without a word. I have several hundred letters on file praising this variety, although I only sent it to a limited quantity of my customers last year for trial purposes. They all sent me nice letters about it, and praise it to the skies. That is why I am so confident that it will make good for you. Note the beautiful fruit produced from the same seed I am offering you. Didn't they look dandy? Order some of this seed now.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00 prepaid.

REUTER'S SELECTED SPARK'S EARLIANA

The best early Tomato for market and a favorite with the New Orleans gardeners. It is, without doubt, the earliest large smooth red Tomato in cultivation. The fruits grow in clusters, are of good size, and very uniform in size and shape. Color is deep scarlet. On account of its great solidity and superior flavor, hardness and productiveness, combined with extreme earliness, it is of great value to the market gardener. Our strain is most carefully bred, as to earliness, trueness to type, and productiveness.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.50.

REUTER'S REDFIELD BEAUTY

I suggest that you try my strain of this well known tomato. It is not necessary for me to elaborate on its description, for I think that it is too well known in the South for me to speak of its good merits. Taken from every possible angle, Reuter's Redfield Beauty is a grand tomato for the Southern Trucker, and is making good in Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and other Southern States. The fruits grow in clusters of three to five fruit, and is as regular in size and shape as it is possible to produce. The color is its leading attribute, being a glossy red, the kind to make tomatoes sell at sight, and make you long for a good tomato salad when you see them in the markets. It retains all of its good qualities until picked. A good shipper, less liable to rot in transit than any other sort. The skin is tough; the flesh is solid.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00 (prepaid).

REUTER'S IMPROV NEW SEED—Selected

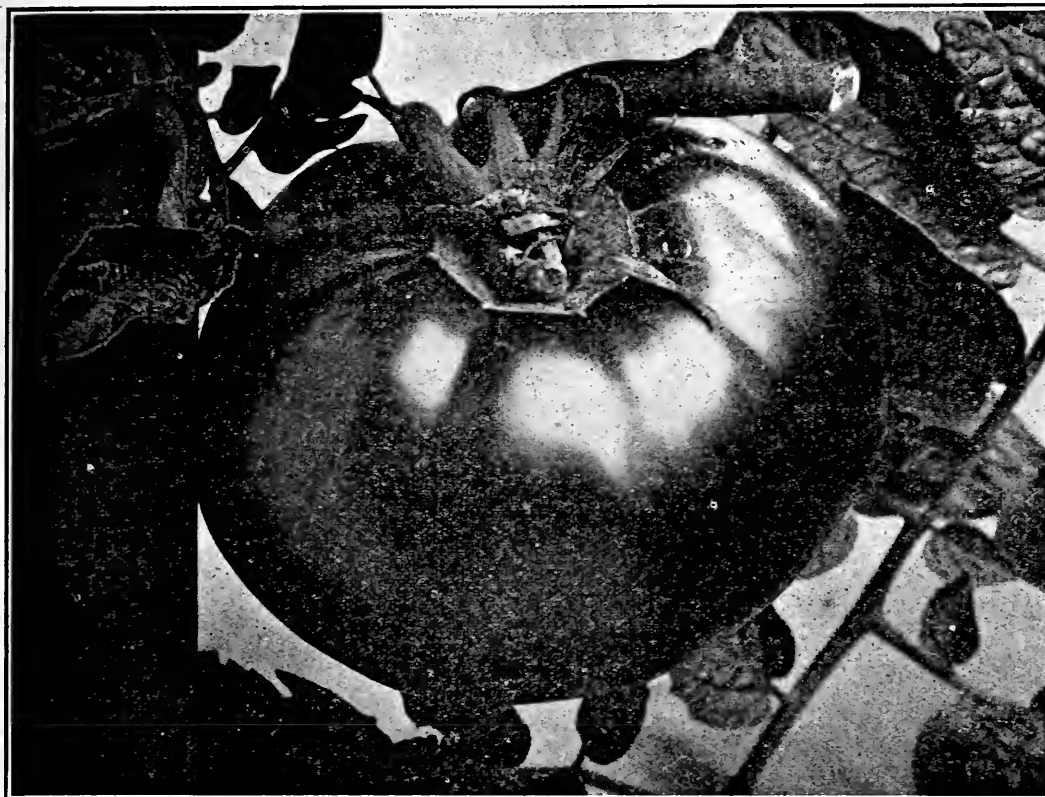
My strain is far superior to the famous Stone in solidity, productiveness and richness of color. A great favorite with all market gardeners, and is highly recommended for a main crop. Very large in size, bright scarlet in color, smooth and exceedingly solid and firm fleshed. Quality is unexcelled. Ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Vines are vigorous and productive.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

REUTER'S PEERLESS RED ROCK

The Tomato with a pedigree. A variety that has made good all over this whole country. For shipping, canning, or home use, it is the ideal sort, as it has every quality to put it at the head of all big tomatoes. It requires about one hundred days to mature properly. The color is the thing that counts. It is solid and absolutely free from excess of water, which often proves detrimental in some of the best sorts. It is a tremendous producer, and one of the finest shipping tomatoes I know of. Twenty-five to thirty tons of fruit have been grown on a single acre. If you grow for the canner, plant no other kind. It is one of the finest and most showy tomatoes I handle. Has a very strong vigorous vine, thus protecting its fruit from the excessive sun heat so effective on Tomatoes in the South. My grower has improved this particular strain to such an extent that I really believe it is far superior to the original Red Rock, which was introduced to the trade a few years ago.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00 (prepaid).



REUTER'S BONNY BEST—Early

Note the Illustration. Looks mighty good, don't it?



A Tomato that has the endorsements of nearly every Agricultural Experiment Station in this country. This is a most meritorious sort, and deserves the careful consideration of every practical trucker who is growing tomatoes for the money there is in the crop. Even though you are thoroughly satisfied with the variety you are now growing, order an ounce or so of this splendid sort. It will be worth the few cents you expend, and may prove a valuable investment for you. It has many advantageous features that make it an ideal tomato for our Southern clime. It produces an abundance of foliage, thus protecting its fruit from the heat of our semi-tropical suns. It is about ten days earlier than our Early Jewel, and almost as early as our Famous Earliana and June Tomato. It is indeed a most vigorous grower, enormously prolific. The color is intense, velvet, glowing scarlet red. It will ripen evenly to the stem end with cracking. It is absolutely immune from most tomato diseases. In shape it is roundish, and slightly fattened at the stem end, but thicker through than most other tomatoes in its class.

It is an all-around good early tomato. The seed I offer is the best produced.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00 prepaid.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY

One of the most popular varieties and highly commended to all growers. Fruits large, uniform in shape and size, very solid and smooth, of a rich glossy color, with a slight purple tinge. Vines are vigorous and heavy bearers.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

REUTER'S PURPLE ACME

Medium size, round, smooth, solid and prolific. Purplish pink in color. Fruits are produced in clusters of four or five. It bears shipping well and is considered a very fine standard variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

IMPROVED PONDEROSA

A great big tomato that has won for itself first place among many of the most critical growers of this luscious vegetable. The color is purple crimson. It is the largest tomato in cultivation, the heaviest, and in addition to these two splendid features, it is delicious in flavor. Shape is rather regular, considering its immense size, and makes a splendid slicing variety, having few seeds.

If you are looking for something that is really a novelty, and at the same time a valuable variety, plant the Ponderosa.

Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

Reuter's Special Strain

A new variety of exceptional merit, which is being extensively cultivated by the large Tomato growers in the South. In shape this variety is distinct from all others, bearing a beautiful globe. In time of ripening, it belongs among the first earlies. Glossy, rose color, tinged with purple. Very productive and a good keeper, excelling all other sorts in this respect.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

EARLY DETROIT SELECTED

The largest and best of the early purplish tomatoes. A splendid shipper. Within the past few years our selected strains have become the leading favorite in many sections, and we have hundreds of testimonial letters from every part of the South praising our selection. Its uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from cracking and from tendency to blight, make it a grand Tomato. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits very smooth, nearly globe shaped, firm and of excellent quality. Our strain is absolutely pure.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS

A very large, uniformly globe shaped, bright scarlet, main crop or late Tomato. Fruit is very solid, almost entirely free from green core and with little or no depression at stem end, making it very desirable for slicing, canning and shipping.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Note—When a seedsman tries to sell you tomato seed at a dollar an ounce and more, try a packet of his highly advertised seed, and you often find out that it is hardly worth ten cents an ounce.

NEW DWARF STONE

The largest Dwarf variety ever introduced. Vines are dwarf, but vigorous and very prolific. Color is bright scarlet, perfect in shape, very solid and of the finest quality.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

TOMATO PLANTS

We have ready about February carefully grown Tomato plants of the following varieties: Stone, Beauty and Earliana.

Price, \$6.00 for one thousand.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato ever introduced. About a week or ten days later than our special strain of Spark's Earliana. The fruits are large and smoother. The vines grow very compactly, are immensely productive, and, better still, bear continuously throughout the season. Our stock is exceptionally fine.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

REUTER'S SELECTED TROPHY

A large late Tomato, unsurpassed in rich, deep crimson-scarlet color, and of excellent quality. Vines large, vigorous and exceptionally productive. Fruits very solid, smooth and of uniform size. Unsurpassed for canning; also good for slicing. Our strain compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of the fruit, and is exceptionally good in interior color.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

REUTER'S HOME GARDEN TOMATO COLLECTION, 25c.

I will select 7 of my best strains of Tomatoes and mail them to you, postpaid, for twenty-five cents.

DO YOU MAKE MONEY GROWING TOMATOES?

It cost you just as much to grow scrub tomatoes from poor seed, as it is to grow the finest crop in your community with my thoroughbred seed. A whole lot depends upon the quality of the seed you plant. More than you think. I have devoted special attention to the growing of tomatoes for seed purposes, and last year my crops were the finest in the North. My growers were enthusiastic about their beauty, their uniform growth, and other splendid features. Like all other seeds that I have grown for me, either I or one of my boys go North each summer and inspect these crops and are sure that the seed is the kind that I can sell you without hesitation. Good seeds are the foundation of good crops, and the few cents you pay more for quality is forgotten when the crop is produced. Always remember this, and never question price when buying Tomato or any other seed. You must take my word for it when I tell you that my Tomato Seed is just as pure and reliable as can be. The crop will PROVE to you just how right I am. When you grow Tomatoes, the cost of seed is so small an item, that it should be overlooked. Always remember the quality, the kind I give you, the kind that will grow the finest Tomatoes you have ever seen. Whether you grow a small patch in your back yard garden, or grow one hundred acres for profit, give me your order.

**Grown from
Transplanted Roots**

TURNIP SEED

**The World's
Best Turnips**

The South is growing more Turnips now than ever before, and will continue to cultivate this valuable crop more and more right along. It is easy to grow good turnips. They require a good, deep, rich soil, and should be sown before or after a rain, while the ground is moist, as on the strength of the early growth depends in a great measure the success of the crop. The fly is very destructive to the turnip crop, especially during warm, dry weather, and frequently they will eat off an entire field, as fast as the young plants make their appearance. The best plan is to sow an abundance of good, virile, healthy seed at the rate of two or three pounds to the acre, and if the plants are too thick in the drills, thin them out by hoeing, or with a light harrow if sown broadcast. As soon as the plants form their rough leaves, they are safe from the attacks of the fly; but, should the crop be destroyed, loosen and harrow the ground immediately and resow at once. Don't delay. The best marketable variety I handle is my Peerless Purple Top Globe. It is the finest strain in this world. I think so anyhow. The gardeners here start sowing turnips in June until November for fall and winter; and January, February, and March for spring and summer use. Some of them sow all the year. Often they are sown broadcast and are not thinned out properly, resulting in poorly shaped roots. Try to avoid this if you can. Give each turnip enough room to grow. If you sow them in drills, about sixteen inches apart is sufficient. Thin the plants out to stand six inches, and as the plants grow, ridge up to them, otherwise they will form no bulbs.

I handle about thirty thousand pounds of good turnip seed every year. Every pound of seed is grown for me. When you buy and begin to compare prices, remember the REUTER QUALITY, and my turnip seed cannot be fairly compared with the stocks offered cheaper by most seedsmen. My turnip seed will always grow and produce good bulbs. The seed is always of high germination, true-to-type and absolutely unmixed.

REUTER'S PEERLESS PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE



A large, rapid growing turnip with globular shaped roots. Flesh is pure white, of finest quality and excellent flavor.

The crown is purplish red and the remaining portion clear white. A heavy cropper and fine market sort.

Our seed is grown expressly for us in Pennsylvania and the utmost care and attention devoted to the selection of the best roots and keeping our strain true to shape. Last year we sold more than 4,000 pounds of this special stock to the New Orleans Market Gardeners.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN

Very popular and desirable. Roots clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. Its excellent qualities and fine appearance make it a valuable crop to grow, and it is ready for market much earlier than any other white variety.

Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE

A variety grown exclusively for stock feeding. Globe in shape, flesh and skin white. Tops and leaves are inclined to make a strong growth.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

COWHORN OR LONG WHITE

This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which grows in shape similar to a cow's horn. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored, desirable both for table use and stock feeding. A rapid grower and well adapted for winter use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE

One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil, roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe shaped and slightly flattened; skin very white and smooth.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

SWEET GERMAN, or HANOVER

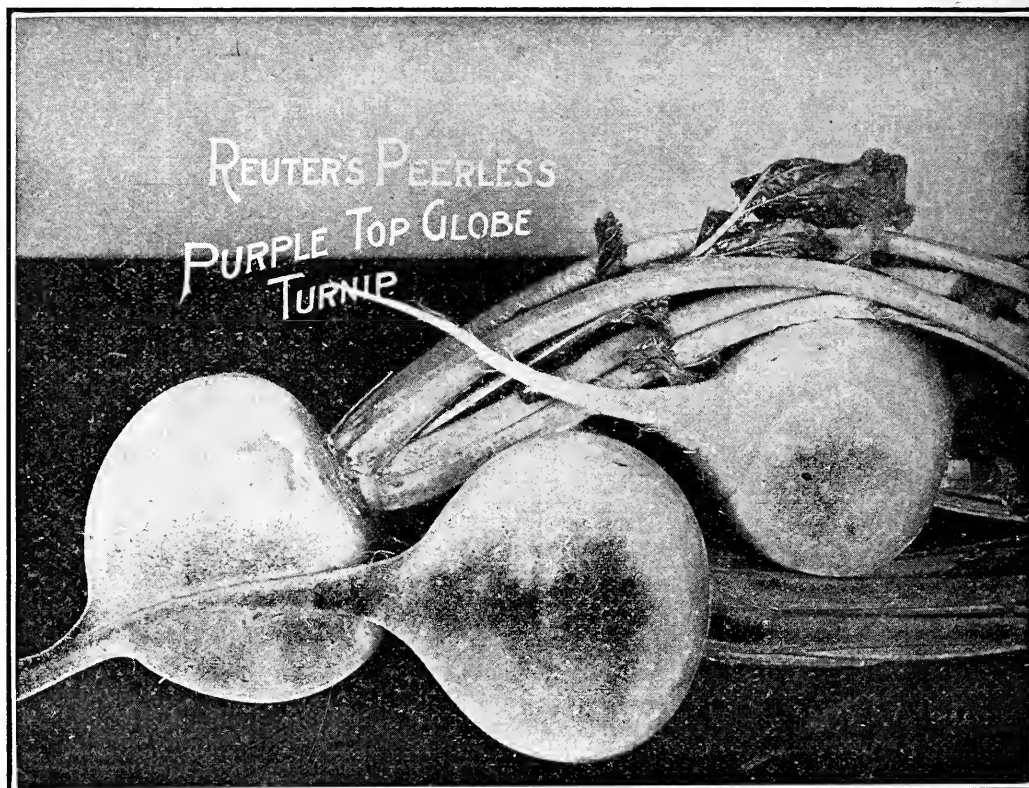
Resembles the Rutabaga in growth. It is a white fleshed variety, very solid, firm and sweet. It is a good keeper and splendid for table use and stock.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE

A variety that is extensively cultivated throughout the South for winter greens. It also produces large and beautifully-formed turnips. Very hardy and needs no protection.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



SOUTHERN SEVEN TOP

Cultivated extensively in the South for tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

A most excellent early garden variety and extensively raised in the Southern States. Roots medium-sized, flat, color white, very early, sweet, and tender.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

WHITE EGG

A quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety. Very solid, firm, fine grained flesh, of sweet, mild flavor. It grows to a good size and is excellent either as an early or late variety.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

EARLY PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaved)

This variety is good for early planting. Very flat, of medium size, flesh white with a purple or dark red top; leaves few, short and of light color.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE

Of very large size, globular shaped, solid, yellow flesh. It keeps well, and is desirable for either table or stock feeding.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN

A popular sort, with yellow flesh, very solid and tender. A good yielder and splendid for stock feeding and table use.

Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE, The Best Variety Ever Known

REUTER'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

This is the largest and most productive Rutabaga in cultivation. Grows to a very large size and of the finest quality. Excellent for table use and stock feeding. It has an exceedingly short neck, is very solid, of a beautiful orange or amber color, with a handsome purple top. Our strain is the result of many years' critical selection, and is famous throughout the Southern States for its great purity and excellence.

Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We have grown for us under special contract large quantities of VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS, and can supply the varieties listed below in their proper season. If wanted by mail, add 15c per 100 for postage on Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, and 30c per hundred for Eggplants, Peppers, Tomatoes and Strawberry Plants. We advise our customers to have plants forwarded by express. We pack all plants in first-class manner, and ship only strictly fresh plants, but cannot guarantee safe arrival.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS. Genuine home-grown. Per doz. 23c; per 100 \$2.50; per 1,000 \$15.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Per 100 75c; per 1,000 \$6.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS. (Our own seed.) Per 100 75c; per 1,000 \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Large Algiers. Per 100 \$1.00; per 1,000 \$8.00.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

EGGPLANTS. New Orleans Market and Florida High-Bush. Per doz. 1c; per 100 30c; per 1,000 \$8.00.

PEPPERS. Ruby King and Spanish Monstrous. Per dozen 10c; per 100 80c; per 1,000 \$7.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Victoria. Per doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$8.00.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Klondykers and Lady Thompson. Per 100 50c; per 1,000 \$4.00.

TOMATO PLANTS. Beauty, Stone, and Earliana. Per doz. 10c; per 100 60c; per 1,000 \$6.00.

VEGETABLE PEAR. The Chayote or Mirliton belongs to the Gourd family. It makes a rapid-growing vine, with grape-like leaves. The fruits are used like Squash or Eggplants. It has only one seed, which is enclosed in the bulb, and the whole fruit has to be planted. Price, 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Postage 10c each extra.

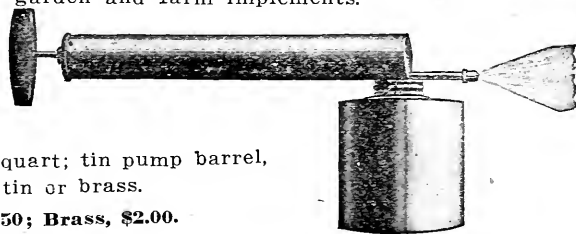


KANT KLOG NOZZLE.—The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first and only nozzle ever made which gives both flat and round sprays, or solid streams. Sprays fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton. For wagons, windows, hen houses, fire, disinfecting, etc. Price, with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body, \$7.50. Kant Klog Nozzle only, \$1.50 each.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—One of the best, strongest, and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is, therefore, easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, \$15.00. Additional hose, 30c per foot.

Write for Catalogue if interested in Sprayers or Garden Implements. I handle a full line of other renowned garden and farm implements.

REUTER'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



Capacity one quart; tin pump barrel, liquid tanks of tin or brass.

Price, Tin, \$1.50; Brass, \$2.00.



GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD (POWDERED)—100-lb. kegs, 34c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 36c per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 38c per lb.; 1-lb. cans, 50c per lb.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE)—100-lb. kegs, 9c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 10c per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 12c per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 14c per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 20c per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 25c per lb.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE (PASTE)—100-lb. kegs, 12c per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 14c per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 16c per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 18c per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 25c per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 30c per lb.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Per barrel (about 450 lbs.), 7½c per lb.; single pounds, 20c.

PARIS GREEN—Per lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 20 lbs. \$7.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—A very popular, non-poisonous powder for destroying insects of all kinds on Cabbage Plants, Lettuce, etc. It also destroys potato bugs and grub worms. Price, 5-lb. packages 40c; 10-lb. packages 75c.

COPPER SULPHATE—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol—Used for early spraying. Price, 1b. 15c; 5 lbs. at 14c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 13c per lb. Write for prices on larger quantities.

KEROSENE EMULSION—Quart 40c; 2 quarts 75c; gallon \$1.25.

REUTER'S TOBACCO DUST.

The most effective and cheapest remedy we have ever found for the insects, flies, worms, etc., that are so destructive to Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Eggplants, Melons, etc. This is a very strong grade of tobacco ground up into fine powder like snuff. It is also a very good fertilizer.

Price, 1b. 5c (not prepaid); 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.00; 1,000 lbs. \$18.00; 2,000 lbs. (ton) \$32.00. Write for prices on carload lots.

DIRT BANDS. In order to get an early crop of Eggplants, Cucumbers, etc., these boxes should be used. They are 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. Price, 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Tacks for Dirt Bands, 30c per lb.

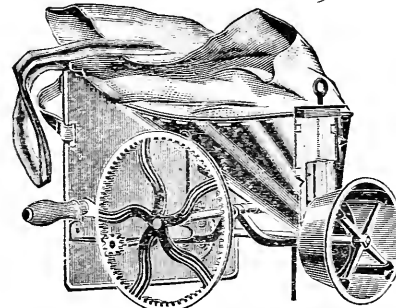
RAFFIA. Best material for tying bunches of Vegetables for market. Price, 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

DUSTERS FOR HAMMOND SLUG SHOT. Price, gallon size 60c; ½ gallon size 50c.

HOW TO PLANT GARDEN SEEDS

	Seeds or Plants Required for 100 Feet of Row	DISTANCE FOR PLANTS TO STAND			Depth of Planting
		Rows apart		Plants apart in rows	
		Horse culti- vation	Hand culti- vation		
Artichoke, globe	½ ounce	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 in.
“ Jerusalem.	2 qt. tubers	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.
Asparagus, seed.	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.	1 to 2 in.
Asparagus, plants.	60 to 80 plants	3 to 5 ft.	12 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	3 to 5 in.
Beans, bush.....	1 pint	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 8 to ft.	½ to 2 in.
Beans, pole.....	½ pint	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Beets.....	2 ounces	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Brussels sprouts.	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.
Cabbage, early....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	½ in.
Cabbage, late....	¼ ounce	30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.
Carrot.....	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 or 7 to ft.	½ in.
Cauliflower.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	½ in.
Celery.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ in.
Celery.....	¼ ounce	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	4 to 8 in.	½ in.
Chervil.....	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 or 4 to ft.	1 in.
Chicory.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ in.
Collards.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	½ in.
Corn salad.....	2 ounces	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	½ to 1 in.
Corn, sweet.....	½ pint	36 to 42 in.	30 to 36 in.	30 to 36 in.	1 to 2 in.
Cress, npland....	½ ounce	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ to 1 in.
Cress, water.....	½ ounce	Broadcast			On surface
Cucumber.....	½ ounce	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Eggplant.....	1-3 ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	½ to 1 in.
Endive.....	1 ounce	30 in.	18 in.	8 to 12 in.	½ to 1 in.
Horseradish.....	70 roots	30 to 40 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 20 in.	3 to 4 in.
Kale, or borecole.	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 24 in.	½ in.
Kohlrabi.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 to 8 in.	½ in.
Leek.....	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	4 to 8 in.	1 in.
Lettuce.....	½ ounce	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	½ in.
Melon, muskmn..	½ ounce	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	Hills 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Melon, watermln.	1 ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	Hills 10 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Mustard.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ in.
Okra, or gumbo..	2 ounces	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	1 to 2 in.
Onion, seed.....	1 ounce	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ to 1 in.
Onion, sets.....	1 quart of sets	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Parsley.....	¼ ounce	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	3 to 6 in.	½ in.
Parsnip.....	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	½ to 1 in.
Peas.....	1 to 2 pints	3 to 4 ft.	30 to 36 in.	15 to ft.	2 to 3 in.
Pepper.....	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	15 to 18 in.	½ in.
Potato, Irish....	5 lb. (or 9 bu. per acre)	30 to 36 in.	24 to 36 in.	14 to 18 in.	4 in.
Potato, sweet...	3 lb. (or 75 slips)	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	14 in.	3 in.
Pumpkin.....	½ ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	Hills 8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Radish.....	1 ounce	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	8 to 12 to ft.	½ to 1 in.
Rhubarb, seed...	½ ounce	36 in.	30 to 36 in.	6 to 8 in.	½ to 1 in.
Rhubarb, plants.	33 plants	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.
Rutabaga.....	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	½ to 1 in.
Salsify.....	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 4 in.	½ to 1 in.
Spinach.....	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	7 or 8 to ft.	1 to 2 in.
Squash, bush....	½ ounce	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Hills 3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Squash, late....	½ ounce	7 to 10 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	Hills 7 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in.
Turnip.....	½ ounce	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to 1 in.
Turnip.....	½ ounce	24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 or 7 to ft.	¼ to ½ in.

CAHOON SEED SOWER



CAHOON SEED SOWER

Has been on the market for half a century and has given satisfaction all that time. Farmers who figure say that the Cahoon saves money in time and seed and has positive and accurate feed. Price \$4.50 each; by express or freight.

The Cyclone. A seeder which is becoming very popular. It differs from the above mentioned kinds in construction, but does about the same work. It is a cheaper machine and a good one. Price, \$2.50 each (postpaid).



DUSTER

REUTER'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

WE HANDLE ONLY ONE GRADE OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The best grade and quality obtainable. We endeavor to sell Grass and Clover Seeds of the highest grade and often we are unable to compete in price with irresponsible seedsmen who quote low prices with little or no regard for quality. The tendency is to cheapen the production to such an extent that it is utterly impossible to produce seeds of superior quality at such low figures.

The stocks we offer are grown expressly for the best trade and can be absolutely relied upon in every particular. Our first and only consideration is quality, and then we figure our prices. We are confident that it is impossible to obtain better grass and clover seed than ours at any price.

It is the poorest economy in the world for a farmer to buy cheap seed. The first cost of seed is a small item when compared to the time, labor and expense of preparing the land for seeding, and then sowing worthless seed which will not germinate, or if it grows at all, the per cent of germination is so small that no stand is secured and the whole thing is a total loss. Often cheap seeds contain a large percentage of noxious weed seed, which often prove detrimental to the land, and may require many years to eradicate.

LESPEDEZA, or JAPAN CLOVER

I grow and have grown for me under my personal supervision more than 10,000 bushels of extra cleaned, fresh, sound Lespedeza. Absolutely free from Johnson Grass. Offer only heavyweight "pan" seed, not uncleaned threshed scrub seed!



Curing Lespedeza Hay



A legume. A Southern Seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known in the South. We recommend sowing a bushel to an acre, broadcast, as soon as all danger of frost is past, about February or March, or it may be sown in the fall. For pasture it is necessary only to scarify the surface of the ground with a disk harrow, and it will often grow well without any previous preparation of the soil. Old lespedeza meadows may be revived by an annual disking during December and January before the seed is much sprouted.

It endures heat and drouth without injury, and stock eat it greedily. It is an annual of low or creeping growing habit, though on rich soils it becomes of upright growth, furnishing an abundance of hay and pasture. It is also a great plant for enriching soils, as it will grow on the poorest of soils, and thrives on soil where no other grass or clover would grow. Its great value for pasture comes largely from the fact that it comes late in the summer after other clovers and grasses are dried out, and continues to grow throughout the hot summer until killed by frost. There is no question now but that Japan Clover is one of our best leguminous plants, and farmers in all sections of the country are beginning to realize its value in building up old, worn-out soils. While it is a soil builder and renovator, its value for both pasture and hay should not be overlooked. It makes the finest quality of hay. When the soil becomes so poor as to refuse to grow all other Clovers or Grasses, sow Japan Clover. In fact the quickest way to reclaim such soils is to grow Soy Beans and Japan Clover on them.

As stated, Japan Clover, unlike all other Clovers, seems not to have any choice of soils. It grows luxuriantly on wet, sour soils, on sandy soils, on poor clay soils, on rich lime soils, and found growing in poor clay gutters.

Japan Clover and Bermuda grown together makes a fine pasture for our hot summers, resisting the hot dry weather and giving good grazing when and where all other clovers and grasses completely fail.

Our seed is grown expressly for us in Louisiana, thoroughly recleaned, perfectly cured and sound. Price, per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; per bu. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

YOU SHOULD PLANT LESPEDEZA

In many parts of the South the farmers are on the verge of financial ruin—wrought by the boll-weevil, soil exhaustion, high money rates, and being forced to go West and North for their feed. This mighty serious condition is not local, but general throughout the entire South, and the one-crop farmer is beginning to look the facts straight in the face and realize that something must be done.

The farmers in the South cannot continue to farm the way they have been for the past twenty-five years. The big brutal facts of to-day, in so far as farming is concerned, are that we are

in a period of transition from the old, ruinous, single-crop system of farming, to a better and more profitable system of diversification and stock raising. Many of us have not as yet realized that such a change is apparent, but it is inevitable and must come.

We must practice better methods of cultivation, raise several crops each year, improve our impoverished soils by proper rotation and scientific cropping, grow plenty of grasses and clover crops, plenty of Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Lespedeza, etc.

The future of the South is in your hands. Will it be a barren field with an occasional crop of Cane, Cotton, Rice? No. It will be one of many silos, many big barns, plenty of cattle, hogs, corn-fields, lespedeza, oats, good meadows and pastures. This change will not come all at once, but gradually we will arrive at the point when we must evade planting one crop, and practice intensified farming and live-stock raising. This will be the foundation of the wealth of the South, and will mean the upbuilding of a bigger, better, and more productive land, where the farmer will live and grow rich, as they do in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and other crowded Northern and Western States.

MORE COWS--MORE HOGS--MORE SHEEP--MORE HAY

We have a natural live stock country. Our winters are usually very mild, our summers not affected by intense heat. We can grow crops twelve months in the year, have pasture continuously. Our cattle will never want for feed. We will never have to buy corn or hay or oats to fill the bins. Our farms will produce all our cattle can consume and more. Our soils are rich or can be made rich by the proper crops. It is up to you. Will you make good?

PLANT LESPEDEZA--IT IS THE WEALTH PRODUCER OF THE SOUTH

I have talked Lespedeza to nearly every farmer in my vicinity. But I never tire of pointing out its good features. It is THE clover for the South. Don't be misled. You cannot get anything better than Lespedeza to plant in the spring. It is rapidly gaining headway as a commercial hay, getting all of its popularity on its merits, not being boosted and the price of seed inflated to cheat the unsuspecting farmer, as hundreds of so-called novelties have been exploited to the farmers in this country. It is a safe, dependable crop. It can be relied upon to produce results. It will succeed when all other grasses and clovers fail. It will grow ANYWHERE. It is not affected by cold or rain or heat or drouth. It is a vigorous grower and is inclined to be of low and creeping growth, unless planted on rich soil, when it will grow upright. It will enrich the soil, enrich your pocket, enrich the community in which you live. You will quit worrying about hard times. You will stop the drain upon your savings when you plant one bushel to the acre this spring, either upon your best or poorest land. It will yield from two to three tons of hay to the acre. It only requires re-seeding about once every three years. It has made good in every sense of the word, and I hope



A Seed Crop of Lespedeza in Process of Curling

**My Seed is Perfectly Cured,
Sound, Fresh, Recleaned**

LESPEDeza

**South's Greatest Clover
The Money Crop for You**

to live until I can see every farm in the South growing Lespedeza. The hay is valuable and is eagerly sought by the best dealers in the South. It is finding a market all over the country. The demand is greater than the supply. It is worth this year about twenty-five dollars per ton. Just think of it! Let us get together and endeavor to upbuild this grand new farming country by planting some of this valuable clover.

Sow one bushel to the acre, broadcast as soon as all danger of frost is over (February or March with us). You will then be started on the road to prosperity. I don't believe you know what Lespedeza means to the South. It is the surest crop I know of. It is profitable, easy to grow, does not cost much to sow an acre, is a great soil renovator, of great value as fertilizer, improving our poor lands and making our rich lands better. You don't have to spend any money for commercial fertilizer when you plant Lespedeza.

Cattle eat it greedily. Its high feeding value value, which approaches alfalfa, and its ability to thrive under all sorts of conditions, and thus to furnish pasturage in the summer and fall till killed by frosts are its strong features. It will stand any kind of grazing.

It reseeds itself so readily that it is rarely necessary to sow it on pasture lands. This, however, is often desirable in a new pasture or in an old pasture where, for any reason, the plant does not occur. It occasionally happens that the Lespedeza seeds sprout unusually early, owing to favorable weather, and the plants are killed by late frosts. Such pastures may be reseeded simply by scattering the seed over the top of the sod, but with better results after scratching with a harrow. New pastures should be seeded early in the spring, preferably in February in our State, and later Northward. Seedlings up to the middle of April in Louisiana have given satisfactory results. An excellent stand is frequently secured simply by spreading the manure from stock fed on ripe hay, or by allowing the animals to run freely from one pasture to another when the seeds are ripe. Sometimes hay with ripe seeds is scattered over the high points of pastures in which Lespedeza is desired, the wind and rains spreading the seeds over much of the fields. The seed will live in the soil for at least one year, so that fairly good stands may be expected after only one season of clean tillage.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT LESPEDeza

Sow one bushel to the acre just as soon as all danger of frost is over, usually February or March with us in Louisiana. Sow it broadcast on growing grain. If sown on sod, I recommend first scarifying the land well with a disk harrow in order to give the seed a good seed bed. Old Lespedeza pastures may be revived by yearly disking during December, January and February before the seed is much sprouted.

SOILS BEST SUITED TO LESPEDeza

The best crops are secured on good soils that have a considerable percent of fine silt. However, the plant will thrive on almost any kind of land. It likes a soil that affords plenty of moisture, but with good surface drainage. It does remarkably well on the poorest kind of soils and continually improves these soils, while producing lots of good wholesome hay for the cattle.

Bloat in animals from grazing on Lespedeza is unknown. The stems and leaves are succulent like Clover. Again, the growth comes on slowly in the spring, and the animals graze grass with it, but even when pure Lespedeza is grazed, I have never known ill effects to follow. Like other clovers, however,

LESPEDeza, OR JAPAN CLOVER

By W. R. Dodson, Dean and Director L. S. U. Experiment Station

Lespedeza is rapidly gaining headway as a commercial hay in the cotton producing states. It is gaining popularity on its merits, as there is no organization actively pushing its claims upon the hay consumer. The efforts that are being made to introduce it into new territory are not well organized and there is very little advertising being done. Where a good quality of Lespedeza has been fairly tested by the feeder it has, without exception, as far as the knowledge of the writer goes, been pronounced an exceptionally good hay. Stock become fond of it; there is practically no waste in its consumption, and it gives good results as a feed. It is increasing in popularity with the producer because of the readiness with which it may be cured into good hay, the ease with which it can be perpetuated on the soil, and because it enriches the soil on which it grows.

There are other good reasons why it commends itself to the producer. As the consuming public becomes better acquainted with its merits the price is bound to advance very materially. The chemical analyses show it to be of very superior content. Digestibility experiments, carefully made, show a higher per cent of digestible nutrients than contained in any of the grass hays, like Timothy, which is so popular on the Southern market. While it is a clover plant, the stems are very slender, with many branches, so that it carries a high per cent of leaves to stems. Good hay will carry from 40 to 50 per cent of the total weight in leaves and the fibrous stems are so fine that they are entirely consumed by horses or cattle. Like the other clovers, it runs high in protein, being pronounced superior to any of the grass hays. If we adopt the usual rule of reducing the food elements to the pound basis for comparison, one hundred pounds of Timothy would carry sixty-six pounds of valuable food material, exclusive of the fiber, while one hundred pounds of Lespedeza would carry eighty-one pounds of valuable food material, exclusive of the fiber, and of these components we also find greater digestibility in the Lespedeza. An animal consuming one hundred pounds of Timothy would, according to average experiments, digest from this hundred pounds, thirty-nine pounds, or the equivalent thereof. On the other hand, the animal would digest fifty-four pounds, or the equivalent thereof, from one hundred pounds of Lespedeza. The Lespedeza, therefore, would contain about 38 per cent more digestible units than Timothy.

Comparing Timothy and Lespedeza as to their content of the four most valuable food components, if Lespedeza were to sell at \$16.20 a ton, Timothy would be worth only \$13.20 a ton. As a matter of fact, when Lespedeza brings on the present market, \$16.20 a ton, Timothy would ordinarily bring \$20 to \$25 a ton. The disparity in these values will become less and less as people become acquainted with the merits of Lespedeza.

it sometimes causes horses and mules to "slobber." But not to any great extent; and in this respect it is not near as objectionable as other clovers. When the animals have access to plenty of salt, slobbering is not noticeable.

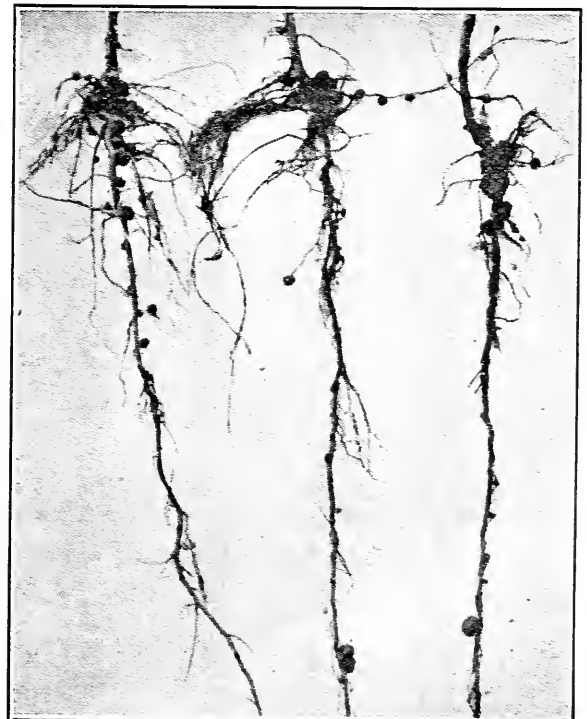
Taken from every angle, Lespedeza is therefore the ideal clover to plant in the spring. It enriches the soil. The hay is rich in protein, and is greedily eaten by all live stock with no waste in feeding and no ill effects upon the cattle. It does them good instead of harm. It makes them more healthy, more wholesome, and better stock. It requires reseeded about once every three years. If the crop is harvested real early, the second growth makes a good crop of seed. Then, you can take your time about harvesting it. The harvest time extends from about August the 15th until the last of October. We usually have ideal weather conditions in the South during these few months, and it is generally fine hay-making time. Then again, it cures quickly, since the stems contain a low percent of water. In fact it is more easily and quickly cured than any other hay crop.

Always cut when in bloom. Cut after the dew has gone in the morning. Shock in the evening, eliminating weeds when making shocks. Don't allow it to get sun-burnt, so put it in the barn about the third or fourth day if seemingly dry. Do not, however, tramp in too close. Don't press it until at least two or three weeks after putting in the barn. You can use any ordinary mowing machine to harvest it. Don't bale it too soon or store it in your barn too early, as it will mold like other hay plants.

It has yielded as high as four tons to the acre, and sometimes more on better land. It yields all good hay too, no waste whatsoever. Many of the best farmers in our section plant oats in the fall at the rate of three bushels to the acre and follow it up with Lespedeza, sowing in February at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Thirty acres in Lespedeza will give you about five carloads of feed by June 1st. It is often planted with Bermuda, making a most desirable mixture. It does not increase the yield of the hay, but does improve the quality. Red Top Grass also makes an excellent combination. Sow the Red Top about the same time you sow the oats, in the fall. Red Top is a perennial, so it grows again the following year, and Lespedeza reseeds itself. The Red Top is cut about June 1st, at which time the clover is only two or four inches high.

Get busy this spring and sow Lespedeza. Put your order in as soon as possible for the seed. Get good seed, the kind I grow—thoroughly recleaned, perfectly cured, sound, fresh, selected, panned, and reliable. Don't be misled by low prices. It usually means inferior seed. Be sure to get the right quality, even though you have to pay a little more. Twenty-five cents per bushel is a little enough insurance for an acre of this splendid crop. I handle more Lespedeza Clover Seed than any one in the South. I am supplying the most critical growers and dealers with the best seed, and they never question price, because they know that the quality offsets the slightly increased price they pay me. You would be surprised to know just how much Lespedeza Clover Seed I sell in the South each year, but I ought to sell considerably more.

The price is \$4.25 for one bushel, and if you want to plant as many as five acres the price will be \$4.00 per bushel. I expect a big increase in the price before spring, as the acreage in Louisiana has been considerably damaged by unfavorable weather conditions. Put your order in to-day. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. You cannot get as good Lespedeza Clover Seed cheaper than this from anybody, and when you buy from me you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting the highest quality procurable.



Lespedeza Roots Showing Tubercles

**Samples Will Be
Gladly Furnished**

CLOVER SEEDS

**Orders Filled at Market
Prices on Day Received**

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*)

The King of all hay crops. A perennial, and where once set it becomes established. With proper management, it will continue to grow and give remarkable returns for years. It has done more to develop this country than all the other riches of the land. Its use as a forage crop increases every year, and the crops of hay which it produces are adding immensely to the wealth of the country. It produces heavy crops continuously for many years, and will pay more net profit than any other crop that can be produced with an equal outlay of money and labor.

Alfalfa will thrive on almost any soil but a wet one. It is the dry land forage plant. Its drouth and heat-resisting qualities are due to the tremendous development of its roots. These have been known to reach the almost impossible depth of 100 feet. These roots tap the water supply beyond the reach of other plants, and alfalfa will remain green when other plants dry up. The plant does not spread from the roots, but from the crown above the ground.

When the plants first appear above the ground they present a tiny appearance and make rather a feeble growth until the roots get a good hold on the subsoil. Altitude does not seem to affect the growth when other conditions are favorable, for it thrives from sea

level up to 8,000 feet above the sea. Alfalfa will stand almost any amount of surface drouth, but there must be underground water, a damp but porous soil, which the roots may reach.

The fall months are the best to sow Alfalfa in the South, although it is planted almost the year round. The best time for fall seeding is after the rains have put the ground in good condition and there is still time for a good sturdy growth before cold weather sets in. Fall months are the best to sow Alfalfa in the South, although it is planted almost the year round. The best time for fall seeding is after the rains have put the ground in good condition, and there is still time for a good sturdy growth before cold weather sets in. Well-established strong rooted Alfalfa will withstand the more vigorous climatic conditions, but very young plants may be seriously injured by a slight frost or killed by a severe freeze.

The soil should be made exceedingly firm before attempting to sow Alfalfa. Great care must be taken so as to plow and prepare the soils so as to prevent both washing from heavy rains, and to have the land so that no water will stand or remain for any time on the seed or young plants. Soils that have become worn out, or exhausted by constant cultivation of crops must be fully reclaimed and a sufficient amount of plant food restored. In many Southern States, where the soil is well worn out by the continued cultivation of Cotton, such soils should have at least two crops of cow or stock peas grown on them before attempting to grow Alfalfa. Hence, it is important to have the soil thoroughly prepared, so as to secure a perfect stand at once, while the young plants are slow in their first or early growth; yet, when once they get hold they will take care of themselves against all weeds that may attempt to grow.

As stated before, the best time to sow is in the fall. September, October and November are the best months to sow in this State. There is, however, one difficulty, which is that it frequently happens in the South that the weather is dry in the fall and there is not enough moisture to cause the seeds to germinate. When this is the case, the next best time to sow will be in the spring, commencing in February and ending in April. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds of our New Re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed to the acre. The best seeder for sowing the seed is the wheelbarrow seeder, which distributes the seed evenly over the surface.

Alfalfa should be cut when in full bloom and after the first year; cuttings may be made at intervals, according to the growth of the plant. As many as six cuttings have been made in one season. When curing the hay do not let it get wet, and do not handle it any more than absolutely necessary. Too much handling will cause a loss of leaves, which constitute the most valuable part of the hay. Don't be deceived by cheap prices on poor imported seed. Buy our **high-grade Western Grown Seed**. It is the best in the world.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. \$12.00; per 100 lbs. \$18.00.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*)

This variety of clover is more commonly known in this country than any other. It has been grown over a wide range of the United States from our earliest history of agriculture, and in recent years has invaded our Southern States with very good results. It is grown alone for both hay and pasture, and in combination with other clovers and grasses. Fifteen to twenty pounds of seed will sow an acre. In my climate it is usually sown in the fall and early spring. It is then either pasture or cut for hay the following summer, then plowed up in the fall. Should a farmer grow wheat and corn on land regularly until the plant food had become exhausted, then attempt to grow clover, by sowing on wheat or other grains in the fall, the results will not be at all satisfactory. It is adaptable to a great variety of soils, but does best on good, well-drained clay loam, in which lime is a prominent constituent.

Price, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium Repens*)

This is a small, hardy, perennial spreading Clover. While it makes fine pasture, yet it is of too small growth to permit of its making hay. It is frequently sown with other clovers and grasses where a fine pasture is wanted. For mixing with lawn grass it helps to establish a quick permanent turf, grows about four inches high and is hardy under all conditions. When sown alone use twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, but when sown with other grasses and clovers, half this amount will be sufficient.

Price, per lb. 50c; per bu. \$22.50; per 100 lbs. \$35.00.

Price fluctuates; current quotations on request.



ALFALFA



Alfalfa

ALSYKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardest varieties known. Under ordinary conditions it grows from one to two feet high. Very valuable for pasturage and soiling. When grown alone the treatment for Alsike is the same as Red Clover, and the hay is similarly cured. It is one of the best varieties to mix with Timothy. It will withstand almost any amount of freezing, also a very good resister of drouth and wet alike. It is unequalled for growing on wet, marshy soils where no other variety of clovers will grow. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Price, per lb. 35c; per bu. \$14.00; per 100 lbs. \$22.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER (*Trifolium Medium*)

Also called Pea Vine or English Clover. Similar to Crimson Clover, but of ranker growth and blossoms three weeks later. It will grow on many soils, where the small Red would prove a failure. It will grow on poor clay soils, on sandy soils, in the stony woods, and will grow farther South than will the June or Common Red Clover. Where Clover is to be sown for turning under for soil improvement, the Mammoth is by far the best variety, as it not only roots much deeper, making a wonderful root development, but its tap root acts as a sub-soiler, thus putting more organic matter in the soil than can be had from the June or many other clovers.

Price, per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; per bu. \$12.00; per 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Prices fluctuate; current quotations on request.

Use My Free
Service Bureau

BEST CLOVERS

Pay a Little More
And Get Quality

SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*)

Can be planted in the fall and spring with good results in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern States. On the black prairie soils of Alabama and Mississippi spring seeding is the universal practice. Further North, fall seedings are popular. A good preparation of the land for seeding is to grow a crop of cow peas or soy beans during the previous summer. Before planting cow peas the ground should be plowed as deep as possible and then harrowed smooth so that there will be no low spots where water will stand, and so that a mowing machine can be run over it easily. As soon as the crop of cow peas and beans is gathered the ground should be disked and plowed very shallow and then harrowed until the surface is fine and mellow, after which the seed is sowed at the rate of twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre and covered by rolling or light harrowing. Deep plowing just before seeding is never good practice, as it leaves the subsoil in such a loose condition that the plants are more easily thrown out of the ground by winter freezes and suffer more seriously in summer drouths. Heavy seedings are necessary in the South. One can not afford to imperil the obtaining of a full stand for the sake of saving a few dollars in seed. As mentioned before, Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth, and food content or nutritive value, which, together with their similarity in origin and history, as well as having on the roots the same species of nitrogen-gathering bacteria, would almost lead one to believe that Sweet Clover and Alfalfa might be variations descended from what was at one time the same parental species.

Sweet Clover is very hardy, makes a rank growth of stems, leaves and roots, but is not persistent, as it may be killed easily by mowing when in bloom. If allowed to mature, it will reseed itself abundantly, even when pastured, and continue like a perennial from year to year, as long as wanted, without sowing again. It thrives in a variety of soils, growing well in almost pure sand, in silt, loam, and hard, rocky and decidedly poor clay soils devoid of humus. It also grows on hills, bottom lands, in well-drained and in wet soils, and in alkaline and non-alkaline soils. It adapts itself to most all conditions of climate, withstands the cold winters and hard freezes of our Northern States and has been planted successfully in Canada. It does remarkably well in the South where it is not affected by the long, hot summers, and does well on the Western plains where the drouth at times is severe. The long, deep taproot enables it to obtain moisture in times of drouth and prevents winter killing, or lifting out with the freezes.

of three to four feet, though a single plant growing by itself will have a tendency to branch out more. It bears a heavy growth of tri-lobate and three-lobed leaves, resembling Alfalfa. The second year it comes up from the roots early in the spring, stooling out at the root crown with usually about ten to twenty, but often more than fifty stalks or stems from the same root. It now bears still heavier foliage of a rich green color, and attains a height of about four feet by the latter part of June. At this period it throws out a number of long lateral branches, and the main stems shoot up to a height of six to ten feet, and is from a quarter to a half-inch thick at the ground. The early part of July, the plant reaches full bloom, has lost many of its leaves, and assumes the branch-like appearance that causes it often to be called "Tree Clover." The seed ripens about the first of August, and in close-fitting pods, and are borne on slender racemes three to four inches long.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Poultry all feed upon and relish Sweet Clover as they do Alfalfa, and it is found by analysis to contain about the same food elements. The high percentage of fat it contains makes it an ideal forage for milk production and for fattening animals.

The second season it yields about three cuttings of one to two tons each. One cutting can only be obtained the first season. If your ground is poor plant Sweet Clover. It will grow on any land. Resembles Lespedeza in this respect, also in its resistance of drouth.

Price, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; bu. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00. (Both hulled and unhulled seed. Specify when ordering.)

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Maculata*)

A clover that has won itself favor with the leading farmers in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The demand the past year has been tremendous, and I was not able to fill my orders. It is an annual, producing a plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It makes both hay and pasture, and its greatset value is as a winter and early spring pasture. Its growth is very good, even on the poorest kind of land. It can be planted with perfect safety, as it can be easily eradicated. It is a leguminous crop, gathering nitrogen from the air and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Burr Clover Seed is produced in small prickly pods wound up spirally into a ball. The Southern Grown Seed is always sold "in the burr," as it is, without a doubt, the best seed. They do not require inoculation, whereas the California Hulled Seed does, and the Southern Grown Seed will produce a crop more hardy than the other, resisting frosts that destroy the Cleaned Seed.

I usually advise my growers to plant about fifty pounds of the unhulled seed to the acre, and about fifteen pounds of the cleaned seed. I can supply you with both stocks, and when ordering always advise what kind you want. If you intend to plant the Hulled Seed, don't fail to order some Farmogerm to inoculate. It is not necessary to inoculate the Unhulled Seed, as the burrs carry the nitrogen bacteria. Sow in the fall or spring. It is a good plan to sow it on Bermuda sod in September and October, just when the Bermuda is giving out or becoming woody. The clover will grow right with the Bermuda, so that the combination will furnish excellent pasture both winter and summer. The clover in the winter and the Bermuda in the summer. Once established, it reseeds itself, and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. I am entirely sold out of the Southern Grown "in the hull" Seed until August, and can book your order for shipment then at the following prices:

Price, lb. 20c; bu. (10 lbs.) \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.
California Recleaned Seed, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

This is a variety of clover that has attracted a great deal of attention in the cotton region for the past few years, but the position which it will finally hold is still uncertain. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is an annual which begins its growth with the autumn rains, often giving good grazing from November to April, when it matures its seed and dies. On favorable soils it reseeds itself, even though the ground be plowed and used for short summer crops like millet. Every farmer ought to plant a few acres in Crimson Clover. Its value is tremendous, being the best early forage and soil-improving crop I know of. Plant during August, September, October, and November at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre. It is very desirable to plant it either just before or just after a good rain as otherwise a poor patch often results. It thrives best on loose, sandy soils, and does not make a satisfactory growth on stiff or wet or poorly drained clays. It does well on poor lands, and in this respect is better than Red Clover, adding more fertility to the soil than any other Clover. It is very valuable to grow with other crops, and is often combined with Rye, Oats, and other grains, and planted in the fall by our planters. Sowing may be made in both corn and cotton fields. It is not hardy for more than one season and must be sown every year. Inoculation is of high importance and many failures are doubtless to be attributed to a lack of the proper bacteria.

Price, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; bu. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.



White Blossom Sweet Clover Crop in Full Bloom



Red Clover

TWO VALUABLE NEW AND DISTINCT GRASSES

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass is a native of Central and South Africa where it is regarded as one of the best species for pastures on dry soil. It is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with large numbers of very long, narrow and tender leaves, and with rather a few branching seed spikes or slender branching stems. It is a species that does not spread by underground root-stocks, but produces running branches which root at the joints or nodes, thereby producing new plants. The runners are not so abundant when the grass is growing thickly, and therefore does not materially interfere with the machinery at the time of harvesting the hay crop. To be a very valuable hay grass a variety must possess certain important characteristics. It must be aggressive, or at least able to maintain itself for a considerable length of time against weeds and other enemies; it must furnish a profitable yield; it must be palatable and nutritious, and possess a good color and general appearance, either loose or in the bale, when cured; and it must have reasonably good seed habits. Rhodes Grass has all of these qualities and besides it seems to be able to grow on poor soil and is fairly drouth resistant. Its inability to stand cold weather will limit its acreage to the Southern States, as the climatic conditions in our Northern territories do not agree with it.

When grown from seeds its growth is commonly erect the first season, but when grown from roots, or the second season when grown from seed, it makes runner-like branches from 2 to 4 feet long, which root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly.

It is propagated by both seeds and roots, as above described. I think it advisable that you sow the seed, planting during the spring at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. Sow about corn-planting time, when the weather is not too severe. Have a soil that has a fine mellow surface, and then give a light harrowing. As the seed is produced only in small quantities and as it continues to be developed and matured through the entire season, little can be gathered at one time; naturally the seed is rather scarce. The seed is planted in Louisiana and other Southern States from February until June with excellent results. While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two to three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre, and the hay is of excellent quality. It bears severe drouth and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season. Thus it is not a pest, but a most welcome acquisition to my big list of high-grade grasses. Six tons per acre of well-cured hay secured from three cuttings, the first made in May, the second in July, and the third in September. At the present market price of hay in the South; it can be easily seen that such yields are very profitable.

Price, ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.
Order early as the supply is limited.



RHODES GRASS

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass not only grows luxuriantly in the South, but it has proved to be a very profitable and successful forage crop. Like Rhodes, it was also introduced from Africa, where apparently they are native, and, while there is no positive proof that this is the case, the evidence is quite convincing, as they do not seem to be found growing naturally in any other part of the world. It will make three to four cuttings each year and when cut before the seed gets ripe it makes a fine hay and is liked by all stock. It is easily cured and easily handled as hay and is very drouth resistant. It is an annual. It is unquestionably better adapted to the South than any other section of this country. It has been grown in Texas within the past few years very successfully and the reports are very optimistic. It does well when mixed with cow peas and soy beans. It should be planted in the spring, at the end of February, or the end of March for best results, but can be planted most any time in the growing months. It should be planted in rows twenty to twenty-four inches apart. The best tool for planting on a small scale is a garden drill with which it can be done very accurately. Three to five pounds of seed will plant an acre. It can also be sown broadcast when it will take about seven to ten pounds. It will yield as much tonnage, however, when planted in rows, as it can then be cultivated, and it responds to cultivation as well as do other plants, for it is given plenty of room to stool. It is far ahead of sorghums, having more feeding value, can be cured in less than half the time, is much easier to handle and bale, and will not sap the land.

Price, ¼ lb. 75c; 1b. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.



SUDAN GRASS

**Prolific Varieties,
Pure Strains**

COTTON SEED

**Write for prices carload lots
F. O. B. my Growers' Stations**



Picking Hawkins' Extra Early Prolific Cotton

I really consider myself fortunate to be able to contract for all the seed this breeder can supply, having sufficient proof of the quality and merit of this seed as the very best producing variety under all favorable and unfavorable conditions. It is, without a doubt, the most effective resisting boll-weevil variety I know of, and in fact a resister of all insects, bad stands and shedding.

RE-IMPROVED—Double limbed and balled, the last and best results ever obtained from scientific cotton breeding after so many years of careful cotton breeding, producing marvelous results and yields.

It grows, fruits, and matures in almost lightning rapidity—takes on fruit sufficient in thirty days' fruiting time to make a bale of cotton, and has produced 1560 pounds of lint cotton in a season on one acre. If you are discouraged about planting cotton, change your seed, and sow this stock. My seed is grown expressly for me under the seal and guarantee of breeder as Genuine North Carolina Seed. You cannot buy better seed anywhere.

Price, peck 75c; bu. \$2.00; sack (3 1-3 bu.) \$5.00; ton \$90.00. Write for prices on carload lots F.O.B. New Orleans or shipping station.

SIMPKINS' PROLIFIC COTTON



The Boll-Weevil Deceiver. Strictly North Carolina Seed. Eighty days from planting to boll. This Cotton has become well known throughout the South, and an extended description is unnecessary. Don't put faith in the new fangled varieties so highly boosted by get-rich-quick seedsmen. Stick to the old reliable sorts that have proved to be reliable and trustworthy. Every year there are hundreds of new sorts pushed to the front with absolutely no good improved features. Simpkins is acknowledged to be the hardiest, most uniform in maturity and earliest of all varieties, with the possible exception of my Re-Improved Early King. Simpkins has produced as much as three bales to the acre, averaging 40 per cent lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties.

Price, per bu. \$1.75; in 5 bu. lots and over, \$1.50 per bu.

Write for carload prices F.O.B. New Orleans, your station, or North Carolina shipping point.

HAWKINS' EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC



My seed comes direct from the originator, Mr. Hawkins, in Georgia. Why plant scrub seed when you can take the best cotton in the world, such as Hawkins' Extra Early Prolific seed at a small cost per acre and can more than double your yields. Get new seed, adopt the intensive system and make more in farming by planting this wonderful cotton. This is the earliest, most prolific, easiest picked, and most superior lint, and finest staple; tall grower, long tap-root, resisting drouth; from two to four limbs near the surface, branching; two short limbs, together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls; light foliage; large boll, small seed, light gray or dark green, yielding 38 to 40 per cent lint; opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. On the short fruiting limbs of the Hawkins Cotton, near the bottom and the middle of the stalks, will be found growing two bolls opposite each other on the same limb, and very often eight or ten bolls can be covered with the span of the hand on the same limb, and is called by many cotton growers a **DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON**, and is well adapted to all kinds of soil. With judicious manuring, quick and rapid culture up to fruiting time, cotton will grow three bales to the acre planted in **HAWKINS COTTON SEED**. It has received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair. Every sack of this seed bears the brand of the originator, and none is genuine without. Your order is shipped direct from his station. Mr. Hawkins is the originator and grower. Write for prices on large quantities.

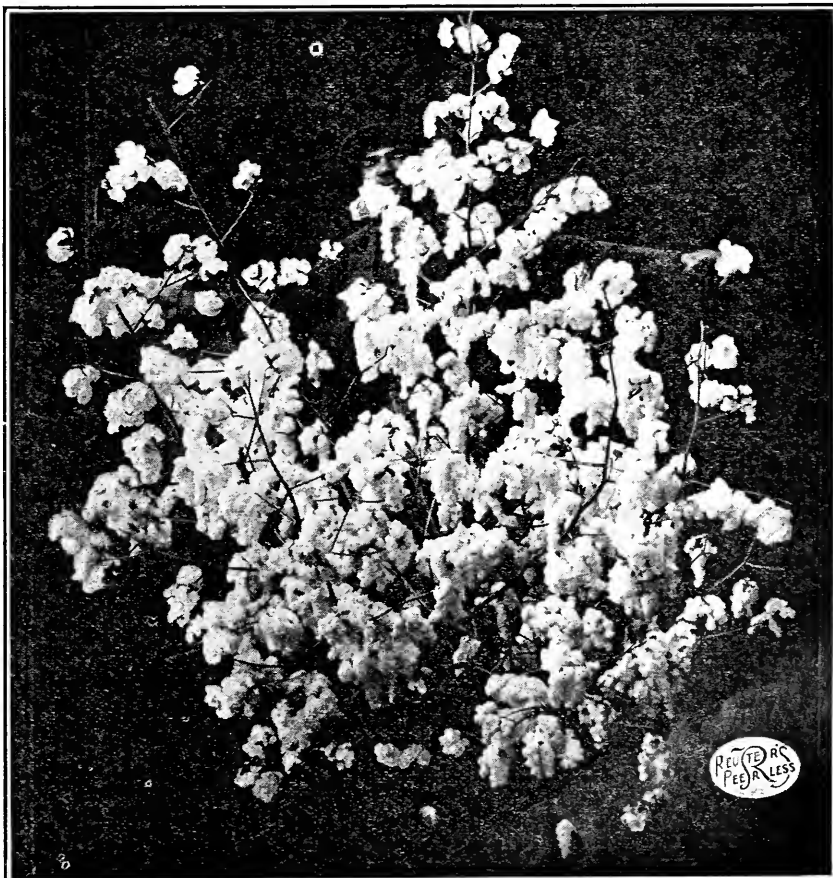
Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. or more at \$1.60 per bu.

You've heard a lot about cotton seed and about varieties that can withstand the boll-weevil and evade every other known disease. You, no doubt, have read seed catalogues and publications; they say lots more than truth about the cottonseed industry. I am not going to write up twenty-five pages on cotton seed in an endeavor to put you all up in the air about the kind you ought to plant, but I mention a few good standard sorts that are trustworthy, and absolutely dependable. I don't grow any cotton seed. I don't claim to have several thousand acres in cotton but I have grown for me in North Carolina the finest types procurable. Seed from this state is always earlier to mature in our climate, and it has been proved that the early varieties are the kind that evade the boll-weevil. Furthermore, I don't claim to know all about cotton. No man or collection of men to-day can truthfully say that they are familiar with every detail of the cotton industry, whether it is the seed, growing, or distribution. If you are interested in large quantities, write me for quotations F.O.B. your point, or F.O.B. grower's station. I expect quite an advance in prices, so urge you to use my Quotation Request Sheet at once, and let me figure with you. Then, send me your order. I know the price won't make much difference to you when you are seeking the best.

REUTER'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED

Get ahead of the boll-weevil this year and plant this variety. Don't think that it is impossible to grow cotton in the South. Thousands of acres that have once been infested with this pesky little insect are now producing lots of good cotton.

This is a very early variety bred up and grown for me under contract by the best and only expert cotton breeder of this variety in North Carolina—the country where it first originated, and where it has been continuously bred up to the highest standard of perfection for more than forty years.



SIMPKIN'S PROLIFIC COTTON

Grown by Experts Only

COTTON SEED

Superior Prolific Strains

MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON

80 BALES FROM 80 ACRES



875 Pounds of lint cotton from best acre was the yield of field shown here, crop planted in boll-weevil territory. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed planted in this crop. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed (North Carolina grown and Improved) **Defies Insects, Boll-Weevil, Frost!** It successfully combats pests and unfavorable seasons. It has the greatest known power of earliness, prolificacy, large yield of lint. It laughs at frost and whips the boll-weevil and all other insects to a frazzle, taking on fruit enough to make a bale an acre in the first thirty days of fruiting time. Under favorable

conditions it has produced **1,640 pounds of lint cotton on one acre.** Under the most favorable conditions it will produce better results than the ordinary seed does under the most favorable. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed is broad double limbed, double balled, and a mass of squares, and some to spare, matures first bloom in 60 days, full grown bolls in 90 days, first picking in 120 days. The early maturing variety has solved the boll-weevil problem. Mitchell's Cotton, planted in June, 1912, on overflow land actually showed open bolls 90 days from date. Think of this marvelous record.

No more danger from Boll-Weevil, Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed too early and too prolific for them. Small boll, short staple, very early, very prolific—"the safe, sure, sane" variety for boll-weevil territory.



NOW, MR. COTTON GROWER!

Cotton can be made successfully and profitably with Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Seed—this "in spite of the boll weevil"—but let me urge you "to live at home," have your own spring and fall vegetable garden, raise your own corn, oats, hay, and other feedstuffs—make your own meal and meat—raise a surplus of cattle and hogs to sell to local butchers or foreign packers—in other words, I am preaching "true diversification"—a method of cutting down the cost of production of your cotton crop, thereby making yourself independent of the Cotton Bears. When your cotton is ready for market, if you are not satisfied with the then ruling quotation, then you are independent. Haul your cotton home, or store same in some public warehouse; take your receipt to your local bank and borrow, if necessary, three-quarters of the value of your cotton. This general independent holding movement will certainly "bull the market." You then can sell when the price of the staple advances of your idea of value.

EVERY SACK OF MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED WILL BE PUT UP IN SACKS (3 1-3 bushels, 100 lbs.) BRANDED WITH MITCHELL'S SPECIAL TRADE MARK. Every package sealed as a guarantee to you that they are genuine Mitchell's Re-Improved Seed, grown under his personal care and supervision. See that every sack has this TRADE BRAND. "THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM," and that the seal is unbroken. None other is GENUINE MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON SEED.

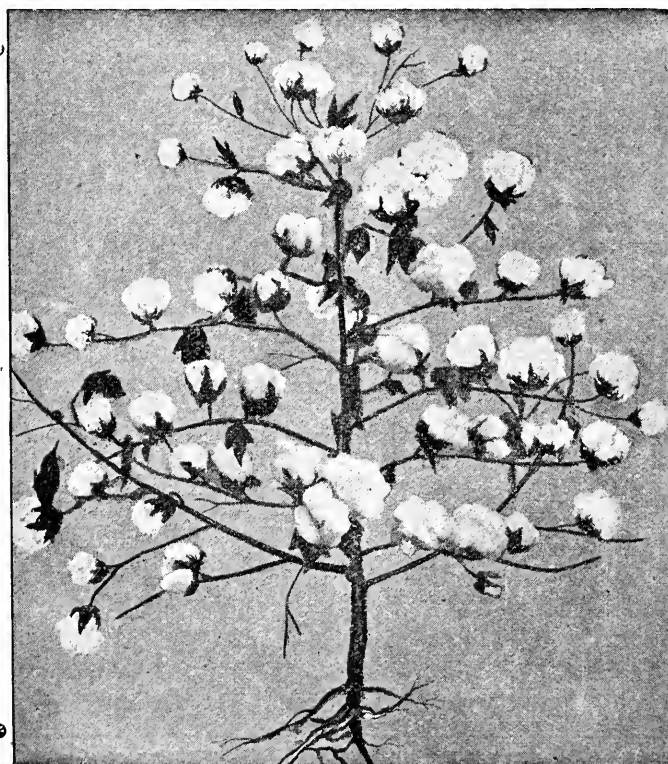
THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED!

I urge you to place your order with me as early as possible, as the indications point to a short crop in North Carolina grown Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton Seed this season.

It is the earliest, most prolific, most perfect bred, and has largest yield of lint cotton on record in the Cotton Belt. It has held the record as the best boll-weevil dodger cotton yet ever produced and will so long as time lasts, on account of the advantage it has in earliness and prolificacy and its long continuance breeding and selection for improvement. For more than forty years it has, year by year, been bred up to the very highest standard of perfection and my grower has installed the most improved machinery known to science to gin this cotton and produce the highest quality of seed free of dirt, trash, and faulty seed. REMEMBER THAT BIG BOLL COTTONS ARE ABSOLUTELY FAILURES UNDER BOLL-WEEVIL CONDITIONS. A cotton which is not quick and a prolific boll maker cannot produce a paying crop in boll-weevil districts, because the only practical and certain way to fight the boll-weevil is to plant a hardy, prolific and quick maturing strain and rush it through to picking before many generations of boll-weevil have had time to come forth. Such a Cotton is MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON. IT MAKES A GOOD CROP OF COTTON IN SPITE OF ALL THE BOLL WEEVILS.

Write for prices on large quantities F.O.B. your station, or my grower's shipping point.

Price, bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu.; \$90.00 per ton.



MITCHELL'S RE-IMPROVED EARLY KING COTTON

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL PROLIFIC



Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton States, and has unquestionably put itself in first place with many of our most progressive cotton planters. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measure often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. Very early in maturity, about forty per cent lint; carries less foliage than most other varieties. It does remarkably well in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. The stalks are branching in growth, with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton. 1,350 pounds per acre has been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. or more at \$1.60 per bu.

Write for prices on large quantities, either F.O.B. your station or F.O.B. my grower's shipping point.

MEBANE TRIUMPH BIG BOLL



Does very well in the boll-weevil countries, and is one of the most popular varieties I handle. It is rapid in maturing, storm-proof, and produces the highest per cent of lint of any cotton grown. The limbs are widely branching and short jointed, which insure an abundance of sunshine to every boll and rapid growth. My seed is extra fine. Don't delay ordering until the last moment. Send me your order in early and I'll ship whenever you want.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$1.75; 5 bu. or more at \$1.60 per bu.

Write for prices on larger quantities F.O.B. your station or F.O.B. my grower's shipping point.

SEA ISLAND COTTON

Extra long staple; line 1 1/2 to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant one-half bushel to the acre in rows—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. This famous Cotton is well known all over the coast countries. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 lbs. seed. This lint usually brings about three times as much as the short staple.

Price, peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.25 (40 lbs.).

Write for Market Prices

FORAGE CROPS

Use my Service

Bureau—It's Free



HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)

Makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops. It is also a valuable soil-improving crop, rivaling cow-peas in its nitrogen gathering properties.

It certainly deserves more attention than has been given to it during the past few years. Last year the demand was tremendous, owing to the favorable results obtained and the praise given it by every Experiment Station and publication in the South. Recent tests on my own farms convince me that a planter makes no mistake in selecting this valuable forage crop, and eventually it will be as common in the South as Alfalfa is in the North.

Don't be afraid to sow plenty of Hairy Vetch. No matter if you have never grown it before, sow a few acres in it this coming fall. Make up your mind that you will plant a section of your ground this coming planting time in this thoroughly tried out and proved soil-improving crop. It has proved to produce heavier growths and greater yields than Crimson Clover, Red Clover, Burr Clover. Vetch is high in protein content, is a good hay, pasture and valuable soiling crop, and its more general growth will aid in the development of the live-stock industry and remove much of the existing necessity for buying hay from the North. Vetch as a cover crop cannot be excelled. Like all legumes, it improves the land by adding nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. As it grows through the winter and spring and may be harvested in time to plant corn, cow peas, and sometimes cotton on the same land, it should be used in building up impoverished soils and in maintaining the productivity of the land. The Vetch crop does not require horse or man labor at any time, when this is needed for the cow pea crop, except possibly at the harvest time of the cow pea hay.

The greatest value lies in its fertilizing powers, due to the fact that, like other legumes, it is able to use the free nitrogen of the air through the aid of bacteria which live in the nodules on roots. When plowed under, the plants decay quickly. A ton of Hairy Vetch hay contains about fifty pounds of nitrogen, while the roots and stubble, including the nodules, contain approximately one-fourth as much more. The best time to sow is during August, September and October. The earlier the start the better for winter grazing. It has been sown as late as December in Louisiana with excellent results. If the Vetch gets well started that may occur in the fall, but it should have time to become firmly rooted before cold weather sets in. Late fall-planted Vetch sometimes suffers from dry weather in the spring much more than the earlier fall-planted and better rooted Vetch. Use one bushel to the acre when sown alone in drills, and about one and one-half bushels when sown broadcast. When sowing be careful not to plant the seed too deep. If you intend to combine your Vetch with Wheat, Rye, or Oats, use only about thirty pounds. The yield of forage varies from ten to fifteen tons per acre, equal to three to four tons of dry hay. On land that has never grown Vetch, the best results are obtained by inoculating with Farmogerm.

Price, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$7.50; 100 ls. \$14.00.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

This is a valuable forage plant and a wonderful restorer of the land, far more valuable as a fertilizer than either Peas or Clover, and superior to either for forage in many sections of the South. Once established it comes up annually without any further attention. It interferes with no crop you may want to plant, being easily kept under by cultivation, and it can be totally eradicated from the soil by two years' successive pasturing. This feature, too, adds to its great value for some very valuable forage plants, such as Johnson Grass, Bermuda, etc., become the worst of pests when you wish to devote the land on which they are established to the cultivation of other crops. This plant is a rank feeder—with deep feeding roots—and brings up from the sub-soil the dormant fertilizing elements deposited there for years, and leaves them on the surface. If your ground is too poor to grow anything worth while, sow Beggar Weed. For forage it is equal to any good hay plant, although not sufficiently bulky for use alone in filling a silo. Its greatest value, however, is as a grazing plant for late summer and fall. All kinds of stock relish it and make rapid gains in flesh while pasturing on it. Old worn-out horses and mules when turned into beggar weed pastures will get sleek and fat without further attention. You make no mistake when you plant a few acres in Giant Beggar Weed. The seeds are light and small. Sow about ten pounds broadcast on land in the same manner as you would Oats, and plow under in like manner. Plant in June. It grows four to eight feet high, very erect. Yields from one to two tons to the acre.

Price, lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$65.00.

OREGON, or SPRING VETCH (*Vicia Sativa*)

One of our best leguminous soil enriching crops. Planted both in fall or spring. Is very much like the Hairy Vetch in growth and habit, and is used for the same purpose. It is not quite as hardy as the other sort. It grows three to five feet; slightly later than the Villosa. Frequently planted in cotton fields, and in the early spring is turned under. We usually sow two bushels to the cre.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bu. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

BUCKWHEAT

A desirable and profitable crop for spring sowing. It is easily grown, makes a splendid flower food for bees, and a large yield of grain. It is prized as a poultry feed, being regarded as a stimulant to egg production, and when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. It is also an excellent fertilizer and soil improver. Should be turned under like Cow Peas. Plant one bushel to the acre.

Japanese. This variety yields very largely and is earlier than the common sorts. Grain large. Plants are of branching character and the stiff straw stands up well.

Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best egg producing grain known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed on any waste piece of ground during the early spring up to the middle of July. Eight pounds will sow an acre.

Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

LET'S NOT SAY GOODBYE!

These lines are intended as a personal message to you if you are one of my friends who plant my seeds. First, I wish you personally to accept my sincere thanks for your past patronage and other favors you have shown me. Second, permit me to extend you my earnest and best wishes for a good, big, healthy, profitable crop this spring—the kind that will help pile up your bank account.

The Seed business is done on confidence. Almost every kind of seed I sell is based on confidence. You must have some way of being morally certain that I am giving you a dollar's worth of seed for every dollar you send me. You must take my word for it, though, before you even knew what kind of seed I sell you. You must believe in me all the time. You cannot help yourself. It is indeed a great problem to decide whom to believe. It is indeed a great problem to decide whom to believe. It is necessary that a planter have confidence in the man who sells him his seeds. You cannot afford to plant the seed yourself one year in order to see if they are what I tell you. That is why you want to be sure.

My guarantee is squarely back of every package of seed I sell. I will not knowingly sell you any seed otherwise than what I tell you. My customers are my friends and my seeds are trustworthy, because I keep them reliable, as I know what they are from the time they are planted for the seed until they produce the seed which I sell to you.

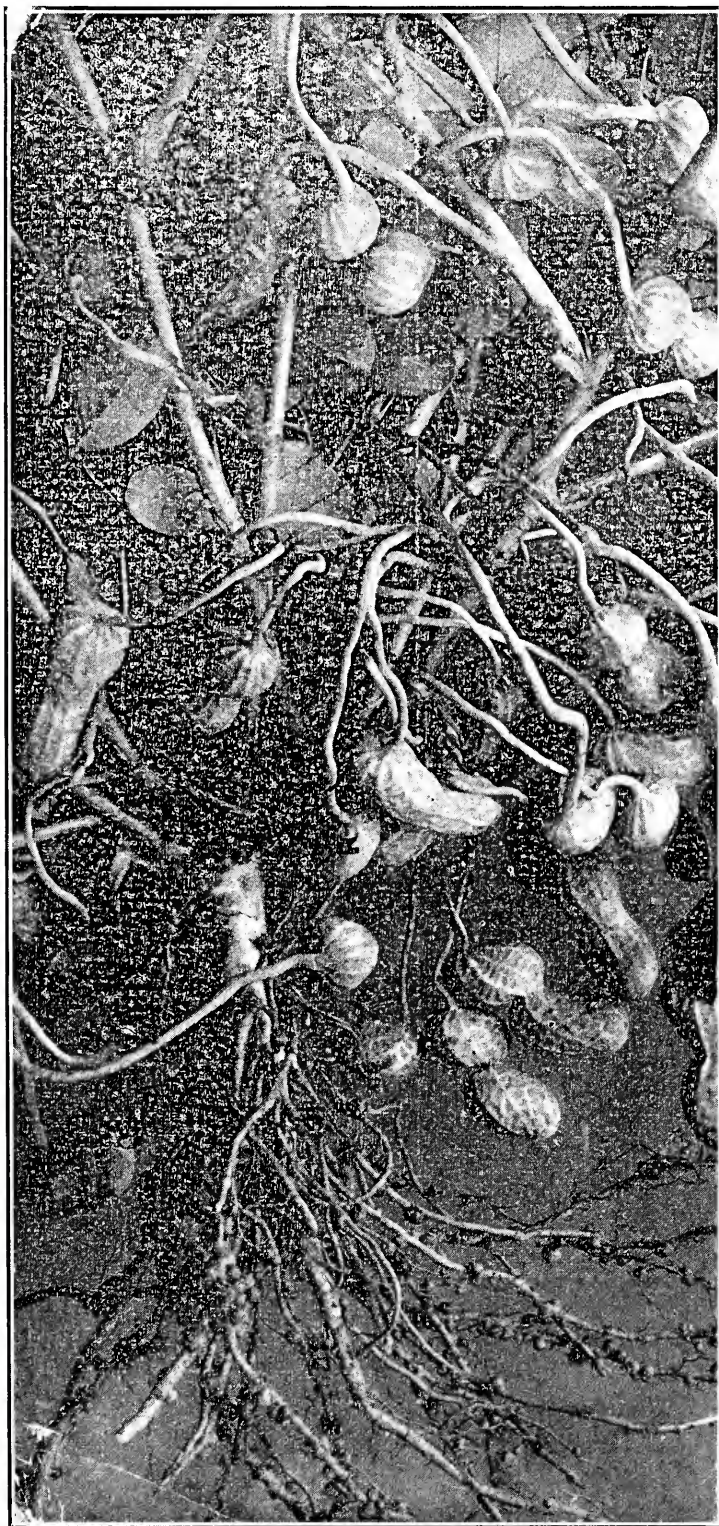
When you buy from me you have the confidence that you are protected by my knowledge and my guarantee. You have faith in my seeds because you know that more than 50,000 critical Southern Gardeners plant them year in and year out. I want you to believe in me. I want you to know that I am telling you the truth. I want you to realize that while I am trying to make a living selling you dependable seeds, that I want your friendship and confidence plus all the time.

My last words are, use my Free Service Bureau. My constant effort is to please and benefit you. You are my friend; so write me often, whether you order or not.

Very truly yours,
CHRIS. REUTER.



FORAGE CROPS BEST FOR THE SOUTH



SPANISH PEANUTS

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Is much like the Rutabaga in appearance, although the root resembles that of the Cabbage. It really belongs to the Cabbage family of plants, and will produce good crops in any soil suitable for Turnips, Cabbage, Wheat, Corn, etc. Should be sown broadcast, at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. A common practice in many sections is to sow Rape with small grain, so that when the grain is harvested the Rape will grow and afford fine pasture for poultry, sheep, hogs, and cattle. Rape will endure quite severe cold weather, and make a good pasture after frost has killed ordinary pasture grass. The fields are ready for grazing eight to ten weeks after seeding. On account of its quick growth, splendid feeding qualities, and being a fine soil improver, it should be largely used in this section and throughout the South, and considering the small expense of seeding and its satisfactory yield, there is no farm which should be without it.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

PEANUTS

The Peanut is worthy of more general cultivation throughout the South, especially in the boll-weevil district, where it will in many cases be found more profitable than cotton. The Peanut is a soil builder and renovator. If included in the crop rotation and properly handled, peanuts are not exhaustive of soil fertility. The tops of the peanuts make fine hay, relished by all stock, while the roots furnish rich food for both man and stock. Our best soil is one of a sandy, loamy nature, which has a red clay subsoil, as this indicates lime, which is essential for this plant. They yield forty to one hundred bushels to the acre, according to how well the crop is managed. Peanuts should be shelled before planting, but can also be planted in the hull 16 to 18 inches apart. They should be planted from March until June, in rows about 2½ or 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down the weeds. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. It requires two bushels in hull to plant an acre.

WHITE MAMMOTH PEANUT

This variety grows to an enormous size and does extremely well in the South. It is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average of 2¼ inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, 1½ inches long and one-half inch in diameter. Although of wonderful size, its productiveness is still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average of one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known.

Price, gal. \$1.00; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.00.

SPANISH PEANUT

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted during March and April, two crops can be made in one year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. They grow more compact than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. This variety frequently yields sixty bushels of marketable Peanuts and two tons of hay per acre. 28 lbs. to the bushel.

Price, peck 60c; bushel \$2.00.

VIRGINIA BUNCH

A very profitable variety, plant rather dwarf, stems upright, foliage rather light, pods clustered about the base of plant, usually two, sometimes three, seeds in a pod; pod bright and clean, color of peas light brown, pods adhere to plant in digging. It is the standard variety for roasting. They furnish excellent forage.

Price, peck 60c; bu. \$2.00.

TENNESSEE RED (28 lbs. to the bushel)

Small-podded variety; similar to Spanish, except that the pods are longer, sometimes containing five to six peas crowded together; peas dull red in color. This variety is well adapted to stock feeding, but does not sell upon the market owing to the color and quality of the peas.

Price, gal. 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.25.

CHUFAS-EARTH ALMONDS

A species of ground nut forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. Grown in many sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops of this sort.

They do best on light, sandy soil, or richer soil that does not contain much clay except a subsoil. They should be placed in drills two to three feet apart, dropping three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. Level cultivation is the best. Plant during April, May and June. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant an acre.

Price, lb. 25c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00; (44 lbs. to the bushel).

TEOSINTE

This hardy, strong-growing plant has proven its great value as a soiling crop. Yields enormous quantities of excellent forages. The plant grows 10 to 15 feet high. Louisiana Experiment Station reports a yield of fifty tons. The cultivation is the same as Sorghum, though it will require much less seed for planting. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. Seeds only in extreme South. Both stalks and leaves contain a rich, sweet sap, making them of highly nutritious quality. The forage is rich and tender and is greedily eaten by horses, cattle and sheep. Sow during March in drills. The seed takes 14 to 20 days to germinate. For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three to four feet. In cutting it is advisable to cut clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Two pounds per acre.

Price, oz. 10c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

REUTER'S RESELECTED SORGHUMS



SOUTHERN FORAGE CROPS—Selected



The growing of Forage Crops in the South has increased tremendously within the past few years, as the farmers are realizing more and more the vital importance of planting these valuable hay-making crops. There are seasons when our grass crops or pastures become short from dry weather, or from over-pasturing and during such times we should have an abundance of these forage or hay crops to feed our stock. Then again these crops can be cheaply grown and quickly harvested and saved, especially when the weather conditions are not just right.

The best time to harvest the hay crops is when the plants are in full bloom. This varies with the different hay plants. The main thing with all hay crops is to cure them so as not only to preserve their feeding properties, but also to have the hay retain its bright, green color and sweet odor.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

All the following varieties of Sorghum succeed in the driest season. When common corn will fail entirely for want of rain, these plants simply stop, wait for the rain, and then go on and make a full crop. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make corn. In the way of dry forage they give enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of fodder corn. Cultivated the same as corn. They will grow on any land where corn will and on many lands too poor for corn. As soon as the seed begins to glaze, commence to cut and stock. It usually requires one week of good, hot sunshine to cure the hay. The main point is to cure the hay so that it will not sour when stocked or stored away. The seeds may be threshed by running the stalks through a threshing machine, from which all but one row of the concave teeth are removed.

Prices fluctuate and are subject to market changes.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

This variety grows from four to eight feet tall, making a straight, upright growth. It has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads which are formed in the top of the staly range in length from six to fifteen inches. As early as these heads begin to show development, the joints next below the top send out seed heads, so that the crop yields an enormous amount of seed. Where the seed is the object it will be well to cut out the first or top heads as soon as they are ripe, as this will cause a better development of the second crop of heads. For the grain, sow in rows three feet apart, 10 lbs. to the acre. For fodder, sow from one-half to one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or in drills.

Price, lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR

Not as tall as the Standard White, and a much hardier variety. Can be harvested with header and does not need as much moisture as the original strain. Grows four to five feet high. Sixty to eighty bushels of grain from this variety is not unfrequent acre yields.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.50; bu. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

RED KAFFIR

This variety grows taller than the White; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads grow long and slender and measure from twelve to eighteen inches in length. The seeds are red, smaller than the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the White variety and yields much heavier even on this soil.

Price, lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

GENUINE DWARF MILO MAIZE

Grows only about four feet high and makes a small stalk as compared with the old type of Milo Maize. The stalks are short, but large and stand up remarkably well. The heads are large, so are the seeds. Earlier than the Kaffir Corn and Standard Milo Maize. The yield is from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. It is a straight-necked variety, which is a valuable feature in gathering, feeding and cutting the heads. It will stand greater drouth than any other Sorghum, and for that reason is admirably adapted to dry farming. Should be extensively grown, in fact, every farmer should plant a few acres, for if drouth comes, he will be sure of feed. Should be planted about the 1st of April until August 1st. Every animal on the farm, from the hen to the horse, will eat and fatten on the seed. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Price, lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; bu. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

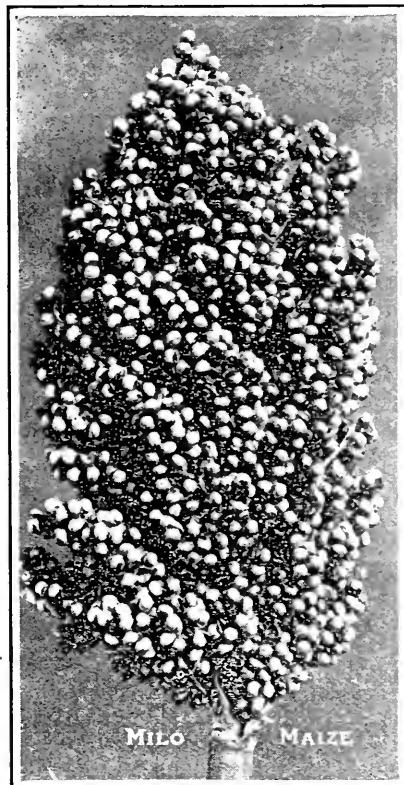
Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to a great size, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of its branching habits this grain should be planted in rows four to five feet apart, and two to three feet in the drill, or two plants in a hill, three to five feet apart.

Price, lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; bu. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

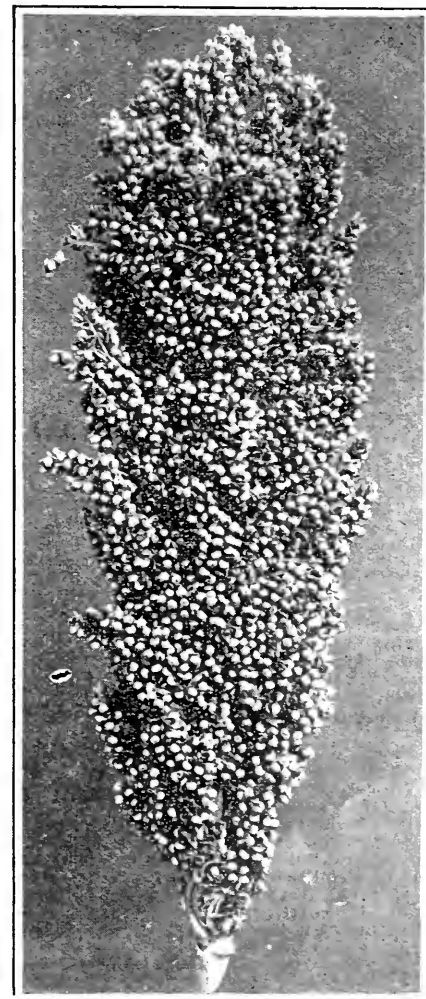
JERUSALEM CORN (White Durra)

This is very similar in every respect to the Dwarf White Milo Maize and has the same drouth resisting habits. It is considered by some the greatest drouth resister of all the Sorghums. The seed of this Corn is flat and nearly white, while the seed of nearly all the other Sorghums is round. Grows five feet high, makes one large head on main shoot and several smaller ones on side shoots. The leaf development is about equal to the Kaffir Corn. Everything considered, it is regarded as one of the most profitable plants for dry-land farming. From five to six pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Price, lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; bu. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.



MILO MAIZE



White Kaffir Corn

Extra Recleaned Seed

SORGHUMS

Use My Free

Service Bureau

EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shallu) Non-Saccharine

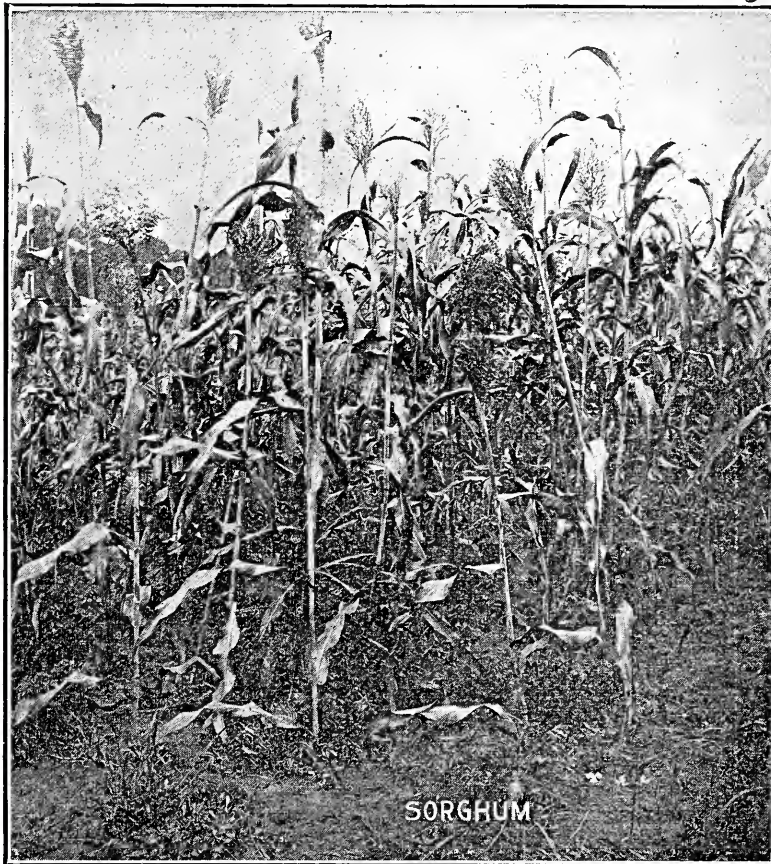
It is a variety of Sorghum that is wonderfully prolific and should be planted the same way, either for grain or hay. It grows remarkably well, with little moisture. The great value is in the seed, which is most excellent for food for the poultry, and in fact all stock on the farm. Fifty to one hundred bushels of seed may be grown to an acre. It should be thrashed as wheat or other grain. It would prove far more valuable to grind the seed for all stock except poultry. As it contains 80 per cent of the feeding value of our common corn as a food for stock, it can be made far more valuable as a stock food on many farms than our common corn. Even if the farmer does not want to grow it for the farm stock, he should plant a sufficient acreage for making an ample supply for all the poultry on the farm. It is planted once and then cut the same s sorghum or Milo Maize. If it is used for fodder purposes, it may be cut about three times a year, yielding in the three cuttings from seven to eight tons per acre. Grows six to eight feet high. Plant it from January until July. In drills, use two pounds to the acre; when sowing broadcast, one and one-half to three bushels per acre.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

FETERITA Non-Sacharine

A new variety of the Durra group recently introduced from British Egyptian Soudan. It produces stalks of medium size, bearing ten to twelve leaves and a large upright head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than that of Milo and softer than Kaffir. It is about twenty-five days earlier than Kaffir and yields considerably more. Eighty bushels to the acre was reported this past season. The increased yield and the earliness of this variety will bring it to the front rapidly.

Price, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.



SORGHUM

TEXAS-SEEDED RIBBON CANE

This is a comparatively new variety of the Saccharine Sorghums. A very strong and tall growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has a yield of from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong, leafy stalks make excellent forage. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart, eight to ten lbs. to the acre.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.20; bu. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

RED TOP, or SUMAC CANE

This has proven to be a very valuable variety. Seed is smaller than that of either the Amber or Orange. Produces an immense quantity of fodder. Very sweet and of the best for hay. Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; bu. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

BROOM CORN

There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce 500 hundredweight of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed. It is a very good crop for dry land farming. The straw sells as high as \$200.00 per ton. It has very little value for feed, as neither the stalks, blades or seed are good to feed any kind of stock. Broom Corn may be planted and cultivated the same as Sorghums. Care should be taken to prevent it getting mixed with feed crops. From 4 to 8 qts. of seed plant an acre.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN

Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine.

Price, lb. 15c; 1 lbs. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS—SUGAR CANE

The value of Sugar Cane as a hay crop is yearly becoming better known and appreciated by thousands of farmers in the South. The Saccharine Sorghums are superior to others for fodder, and produce the best green food that can be grown for feeding horses, cows, etc. The Sorghum plant is a strong rapid grower and a greedy feeder, so that it succeeds best on a deep, rich, moist soil. Stable manure is an excellent fertilizer. The best time to plant this crop for forage is from about March until the last of July. The seed can be planted in drills from two to three feet apart and the crop cultivated, or they may be sown broadcast. Use about one-half bushel to the acre where sowed in drills, and use 100 to 150 lbs. to the acre where sown broadcast. Two cuttings can always be made and sometimes three or more.

All our Cane Seed is recleaned by the best machinery. We do not purchase cheap farm stock full of broken grains and very dirty. Pay a little more and get the best. Prices on Cane Seed fluctuate. Write for prices, stating quantity desired.

JAPANESE HONEY SORGHUM

Known in some sections as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under that name by various seedsmen. It makes an unusually large stock, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Matures in 120-125 days. It sends up from two to four stalks which reach a height of eleven to fourteen feet. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seed appear to be of dull reddish brown color, and after threshing, are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly-pointed glistening red glume; heads long and medium loose. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of the Sumac, Orange, or Amber.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

EARLY ORANGE

With taller and heavier stalks than the Early Amber. It is not as early as the above variety, but a great producer. It is considered better for syrup making.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; bu. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

REUTER'S PEDIGREE EARLY AMBER

The leading and most popular variety. It is the earliest sort, and makes the finest hay, green or cured, which is relished by all stock. No farmer can make a mistake by selecting this variety, either for hay, pasture or syrup.

Write for prices on large quantities.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; bu. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

REUTER'S SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This is an entirely new variety that is creating quite a furore in the South, and is largely planted for syrup purposes. I believe that it belongs at the very top of sorghums when grown for this purpose, and should be more extensively cultivated than it is. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum syrup, so plant a few acres this year, and you will find ready sale for it in your local market, or even the larger cities are now asking for it. An immense maker of forage. One seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Plant it in rows about four feet and about one foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. In some sections of the South it is known as Georgia Cane. The demand for the seed has usually been greater than the supply, so I suggest that you place your order early, so as to avoid disappointment. My seed is Southern Grown, and selected by a careful grower in Georgia, who has been growing this stock a few years.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; bu. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.00.



**WRITE FOR MARKET
PRICES AND SAMPLES**

MILLETS

*Our Seed is carefully re-cleaned.
Price includes bags.*



REUTER'S BIG GERMAN MILLET

Tennessee Grown Seed

I want to tell you all about my Big German Millet Seed. It is grown expressly for me in Tennessee, where the climate and other conditions seem to be just right for its perfect development. My seed is cultivated in drills expressly for this purpose. This kind of Millet withstands drouth better than all other varieties, under ordinary conditions always produces large crops. Grown, as it is, in Tennessee, it is true-to-name, as no other varieties are grown near this sort, and isolation is absolutely essential in this crop. Western Grown German Millet can be offered to you considerably cheaper than my stock, but this seed becomes more or less hybridized with Common Millet, Hungarian Grass and Foxtail and often gives very disappointing results. Be sure to buy strictly Southern Grown Round Seed Millet. It is worth double the price of the cheaper seed grown in other sections of the country. If you plant my seed once, you will buy again, and praise my stocks to everyone of your neighbors. I am telling you the truth, and if you will only sow this seed this spring, you will agree with me and become an enthusiastic booster for Tennessee German Millet.

German Millet has been in cultivation since 1870. Quite a long time ago, isn't it? It is a very coarse and vigorous grower, producing an abundance of rich nutritious food for your stock. If you have sown Millet before and have failed, endeavor to find out where the stock came from originally. In nine times out of ten, you will discover that the seed was grown out in the West, where absolutely no attention is paid to the perfecting of the stock, and endeavoring to keep it true. When common seed is used the yield is necessarily lessened, and renders the hay of less value, because common Western Grown Millet Seed grows very much smaller and has very little leaf growth, goes to seed quicker, interspersing with the hay wood fiber and more or less seed, both of which are extremely objectionable besides curtailing the crop.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

REUTER'S BIG GERMAN MILLET

PEARL, or CATTAIL MILLET

Immensely productive. Twenty-five tons per acre. It is an annual plant having long, broad foliage, and if allowed to develop fully will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 19 to 20 inches in length, and one inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is a rapid grower, throwing out from one plant to numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 to 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times.

It may be sown in drills or broadcast, though the better plan is to sow in drills three or four feet apart, and cultivate. To be fed as a forage crop, it should be cut and fed when green. It is practically worthless for hay.

Price, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; bu. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

HUNGARIAN MILLET

For good, low grounds on rich soil, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is of fine growth and makes excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. It is very important to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian.

Price, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; bu. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

SIBERIAN MILLET

This is a splendid variety of Millets, which is rather new to the South, having been recently introduced to us from Russia. It is the earliest millet we know of. Should be sown rather early and continue sowing at intervals any time during the season when it will produce an abundance of green foliage as well as making a very fine crop of hay. This Millet has been successfully grown in Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, and is truly a meritorious variety. Many growers claim it is superior to the German Millet, but I doubt it very much. It is, however, much earlier than my Big German.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

REUTER'S SEED POTATOES

In order to secure the best possible yields, combined with the best quality, there is no crop that a change in seed is so essential as in Seed Potatoes. Don't plant scrub-stock and grow a small stock of poor potatoes, which are hardly marketable at any price. There is a world of difference between our highly selected Northern Grown Seed and the ordinary commercial grade of so-called seed potatoes sold by produce merchants.

MANITOBA HOG MILLET

Grows from three to six feet tall. Produces large heads and larger seed than any other Millet. Seeds are large and contain a high percentage of oil. The seeds have a higher feeding value per pound than our common corn. This plant always produces a heavy head of seed. The seeds furnish the best of all foods for all poultry. It has produced as high as seventy-five bushels of seed per acre. One great feature of this Millet is that the seed ripens before the straw, so that it may be cut and bound as wheat or oats, thrashed, and a nice green crop of hay put up; while the seed may be housed and be fed separately as grain.

This plant is an annual, and like other Millets must be planted each season. By beginning to sow with early corn planting and keep up sowing first of every month up to September 1st, we can have fine green forage for our stock all the summer.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 75c; bu. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

JAPANESE MILLET-BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

This is one of the best plants ever introduced into this country. It grows from one to six feet tall, according to the soil. As it stools like wheat or oats, less seed is required for seeding. From one-half to three-fourths bushel per acre will usually answer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. It may be cut when in full bloom, or from then to the dough state of the seed for hay, or it may be cut and bound when the seeds are ripe, the same as wheat. The seeds furnish excellent feed for poultry and hogs. This is a fine crop to sow with Cow Peas for hay, and where grown together on good soil they will produce from four to ten tons of hay per acre. Usually in a favorable season, the stubble of both millet and peas will start a new growth and make a second crop from the one seeding.

Price, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES

The prices on all Millets, Clovers, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc., are constantly changing. If you intend to buy a large quantity of anything I handle, write me for prices delivered your station. Use the Quotation Request Sheet in the back of this catalogue. Don't be afraid to ask questions. I have a big force of help in my office to do nothing else but serve you. If you want to know the probable cost of anything delivered your station, or if you want to know if any of these crops are adaptable to your section, write me freely.

My stocks of Cotton Seed, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Sorghums, Lespedeza, etc., are unexcelled. I am not merely telling you this to get your order, but get my samples before ordering. If I can't make good, I don't want your business.

**Absolutely Rust-Proof-
Free from Johnson Grass**

HIGH-GRADE OATS

Grown in Louisiana

LOUISIANA RED RUST PROOF OATS POSITIVELY RUST RESISTANT FREE FROM JOHNSON GRASS



WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT LOUISIANA GROWN RED RUST PROOF SEED OATS,

Oats are Oats to many of our best growers. They don't realize the tremendous difference between quality and grades, and when they are ready to sow Oats they go right ahead and buy from anybody anywhere. For many years the growers in Louisiana were planting Red Rust Proof Oats grown in Texas. Not a single seed house in this State endeavored to push Louisiana Seed Oats. I talked personally with several of the dealers, and they advised me that they can't make a profit selling high-grade re-selected Louisiana Oat Seed. Just think of it! They all advised me the same way, saying that they can buy all the Rust Proof Oats they want out of Texas at forty and fifty cents per bushel, and often this price is F.O.B. New Orleans or other cities in the State. They argued that the planter was not looking for extra fine oat seed. As long as they grew and produced something that resembled Oats they were satisfied. In sections of Florida and Alabama, also Louisiana, the farmers are buying from their local dealers oats imported from Texas, mixed with Johnson Grass, and they rust like the devil. You want to steer clear of these dealers. You simply can't afford to put your land, which is indeed valuable to you, into scrub seed. It may cost you a fortune trying to eradicate some of the obnoxious weeds that are invisible when you plant the oats. Take my advice, and whether you buy from me or from any other reliable grower in Louisiana, be sure that the stock has been grown in Louisiana for **several years, is thoroughly acclimated, and free from Johnson Grass.**

READ WHAT THE LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION THINKS OF LOUISIANA GROWN SEED OATS!

"Louisiana-Grown Seed Oats should be secured by all means. Texas Grown Seeds are very apt to contain Johnson Grass Seed, and frequently oats sold as Texas Rust Proof Oats are only partly resistant to rust."

Prof. W. R. Dodson, of our Louisiana Experiment Station, and one of the ablest agricultural directors in this country, made the foregoing statement, which is included in Bulletin No. 124, which will be sent to your address absolutely free if you write the Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, La. Every year there are thousands of acres planted in Oats in the South and the results are more or less disappointing to the planter. Why? Because he don't procure the right kind of seed. Sometimes he is misled by the exaggerated claims of seedsmen pouring forth lots of hot-air about hundred bushel yields. Don't you believe it. I have had my Oats planted alongside of some of these "Hot-Air Oats," as I call them; the results have always been as expected. Last year these "Hot-Air Oats" yielded thirty bushels to the acre, whereas mine yielded more than fifty on the very same land, planted at the same time, and both cultivated the same. I was forced to sell these "Hot-Air Oats" for feed purposes, bringing me exactly forty cents per bushel, whereas my own Oats were sold for \$1.00 per bushel, and I had not near enough to go around. There is strength in Louisiana Red Rust Proof Seed Oats, there is yield, there is every essential to make it the grandest oat in the world. I can truthfully say that Louisiana Grown Seed Oats will out-yield any other oats on the market, no matter who may offer them to you, and no matter how much the dealer may say about his stock. Believe me, my field of Oats last year was a most beautiful sight. It would make you feel good to get in those fields and see the remarkably even height and practically every head having the same number of developed grains on it.

I BELIEVE IN OATS!

I believe that the day will come in the near future when every farmer in the South will grow Oats. The big sugar planters in this State are already realizing the importance of the Oat crop, and putting hundreds of acres in this one great big grain crop. It means the beginning of better farming and more profits. It means the upbuilding of a Greater South. Wherever grains are planted extensively, wealth abounds.

We are in the greatest live stock country you ever saw. We have many natural advantages that should force us to put some animals on our farms. The policy of the cotton grower to plant nothing but cotton, the sugar planter to grow nothing but sugar is folly! We must diversify! We can't help ourselves. The climax has been reached, and we are now at the dawn of a new era, and must plant more than one crop if we expect to continue farming. Plant more Oats, more Wheat, more Barley, more other good, sound, sensible crops that will produce wealth for you. I want to say lots about my Seed Oats, because I don't think that I can speak too highly for their merits.

Fruit Growers Attention!

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

Money in Oranges!

This is the hardiest known variety of the Citrus family. Green bark and numerous stout branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Very valuable as a stock for citrus trees of different kinds. White, fragrant flowers for hedge for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Fruit, golden yellow, as large as a walnut. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground. It has become of great importance as a stock for citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made hardier because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves at Bohemia, La., have not proven to be so, except in the case of a few varieties.

Citrus Trifoliata is adapted for planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy land lacking moisture. On such soils it is a failure.

Seed, one-quarter lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

PLANT GOOD ACCLIMATED SEED OATS ONLY

MY LOUISIANA GROWN SEED OATS WILL OUT-YIELD ALL OTHER VARIETIES!

Possibly you don't believe it, but no doubt you will be willing to let me prove it to you this coming fall. Don't wait until the planting season is upon you to figure from whom you are going to get your seed oats. Make up your mind as soon as you can, and stick to your conviction that **Reuter's Re-Cleaned Louisiana Oats** are the best. They will make good on your farm, the same way they have made good on thousands of other farms and plantations in the South. This is the one World-Beater Oat. It is the Oat that has revolutionized the growing of Oats in Louisiana, and within a year or so Louisiana Seed Oats will be in big demand everywhere in the South. They have made good, not once, but hundreds of times. Every year more attention is being devoted to the cultivation of Oats. Eventually the South will grow more Oats than any other section of the United States, and why not? I feel sure that if you plant my Seed Oats you will double your yield. It will make Oats your most profitable crop. It will mean that you won't have to worry about those big feed bills that you are continually asked to pay.

MY FIELD SELECTION OF SEED

In addition to having my Seed Oats all thoroughly cleaned and re-cleaned, fanned and graded by the most modern machinery, I increase the yield and quality of my Oats by selecting the best heads and the best plants in the field. These are kept separate and are thrashed together and are kept for my seed. By constantly developing my seed stocks in this way, I am able to offer you a pedigree variety that is absolutely true-to-name and heavy yielding. Anything that is inferior is discarded; my type is kept pure all the time. I am all the time trying to improve the quality by testing strains developed from individual plants. **There is no smut, rust, or Johnson Grass in my Seed Oats!**

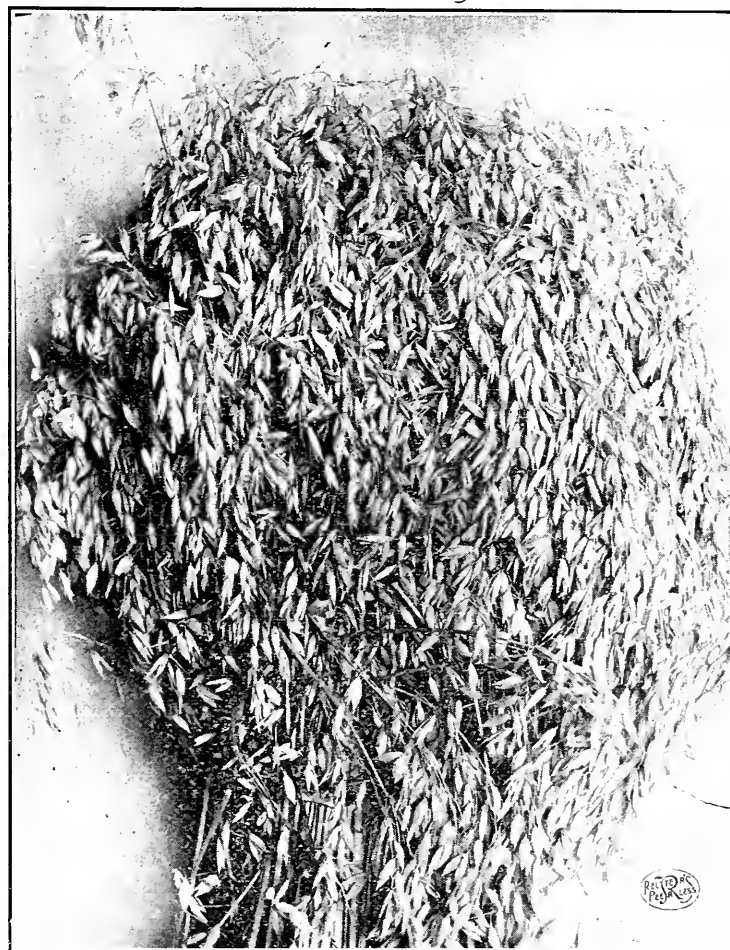
I guarantee you that my Oats are the finest that you have ever grown. They simply can't be beat when it comes to yield or quality. When anyone talks about quality, my Oats are put at the top. As stated before, all of my Oats are re-cleaned when they leave my New Orleans warehouses. Threshing machines don't take out the weed seed and the light non-productive grains. Our machines here do that kind of work. If you want to plant absolutely re-cleaned, fresh, sound, graded seed oats, plant **REUTER'S LOUISIANA RED RUST-PROOF**.

I would like to take you through my warehouse, and just show you how careful we are about cleaning and grading Oats. Then you would realize why I am forced to ask you a few cents more per bushel than you pay for poorly graded, unclean, inferior, so-called Seed Oats. You would be surprised to see the amount of trash taken out of a bushel of uncleaned oats. It is sometimes unbelievable.

Farm conditions in the South can be greatly improved by the use of a greater variety of crops and definite systems of crop rotation and by keeping a number of animals on the farm. A rational crop rotation in the South is one which occupies land practically the entire year, protecting the soil from washing during the winter by the use of a growing crop, such as Crimson Clover, Vetch, Oats, etc. If you increase the number of animals on your farm, it will be essential that you grow more grain, that is, more Oats, Rye, etc.

WHEN TO PLANT!

Sow your Oats in September, October and November at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, possibly a little more. They are usually sown broadcast by farmers in the South, but this method is not to be recommended. The "Open Furrow Method of Planting" is absolutely the best in my estimation. When sown broadcast and harrowed in, much of the seed is left near the surface, even in well-prepared ground, so that many of the plants are shallow rooted and are killed by heaving or cold. A better method, where broadcast seeding is essential, is to sow the seed on clean ground which has been disked, covering it about three inches deep with the turning plow. The ground should then be left rather rough, as the uneven surface furnishes some protection for the plants. The use of a grain drill in sowing Oats is strongly recommended. Drilling produces a more uniform stand and more even germination and growth than broadcast seeding. Drilling also requires less seed and the plants are less liable to be killed by cold. Drill at least three inches deep on well prepared land, leaving the drill furrows as open as possible, and don't harrow after drilling. This leaves the seed in the bottom of shallow furrows, which is a measure to protect the young plants from weather. The "Open Furrow" method of seeding oats and other small grains in the South has become extremely popular, and has proved to be worthy of more general use. By this method the seed is sown in drills 16 to 24 inches apart. In a four-year test at the Alabama Experiment Station the open-furrow method of seeding was compared with broadcast seeding. The average yield for the broadcast plants was 24.2 bushels to the acre, while plots drilled in deep furrows yielded 27.4 bushels. Drilled plots in which the furrows were filled after seeding averaged 26.7 bushels. This station recommends the open-furrow method on well-drained lands; on wet or very level land water may stand in the furrows long enough to injure the crop. The "Open Furrow System" is as follows: The ground is thoroughly broken and harrowed during September or October. Get an Open Furrow Drill. It is provided with a six-inch shovel plow point to open the furrow into which are drilled the seed and fertilizer together in any quantity desired. Oats planted in the fall invariably yield more than oats planted in the spring, but they are to some extent sown in the spring by some of my customers. Remember that thirty acres of Oats planted in the fall will give you a carload of feed by June 1st, and five carloads of Lespedeza hay four months afterwards, provided you plant one bushel of Lespedeza to the acre on Oats during the latter part of February or early March.



Sheaf of Our Louisiana Grown Oats--Superior to All

PRICES OF REUTER'S LOUISIANA RED RUST-PROOF OATS

Good Louisiana Grown Seed is always the best and is dependable. Keep far away from oats of unknown origin which can be bought for little or nothing from any grain dealer in your town. You simply can't afford to risk sowing trash. Pay just a little more to me, and you won't have to worry about the results. My seed is absolutely re-cleaned, fresh, sound, and free from Johnson Grass.

Price, peck 50c; bu. \$1.25; 10 bu. \$10.00; 100 bu. \$90.00.

Samples gladly furnished. Let me quote you F.O.B. your station.

WINTER TURF OATS

Valuable for winter grazing and grain throughout the South. Its turfing and stooing qualities are remarkable, even when thinly sown soon spreads and covers the ground. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Price, bu. \$1.25.

It Pays to Plant the Best Varieties of Seed Corn!

To use our thoroughbred, inherited seed corn will cost you but 35 to 50 cents per acre, freight charges included. It is, therefore, evident that if it produces but one bushel more per acre than old run out sorts, it will more than pay the expense of the seed. And if you get 20, 30 or 40 bushels increased yield per acre, there is more profit in it for the money invested, ten times over, than any stock breeder ever realized or thought of. In confirmation of this, we wish to again quote Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa State Experiment Station, of Ames, Iowa, who says: "I took seed corn from the corn planter boxes of one hundred farmers in Storey County, Iowa, near the Agricultural College, and planted in the trial fields of the Agricultural College. Some made only 20 bushels per acre, while other lots yielded almost 100 bushels. This wide difference was all in the seed. The land and methods being identical. The expense of growing was the same. The best seed and varieties produced fully four times as much corn, of better quality, than did the other lots of inferior corn."

FOUR VALUABLE GRAINS TO SOW IN THE SPRING AND FALL



RYE

REUTER'S SOUTHERN WINTER RYE



When I say that you should plant more Rye, I don't urge you in an endeavor to sell my seed, but I realize that you ought to plant more of this valuable grain crop. The sowing of Winter Rye in the fall and early spring in the South is becoming more popular every year as a winter and spring crop for grazing and cutting for green forage. Rye is extremely hardy, and will grow on the poorest kind of land. It makes the finest kind of winter and spring pasturage, and if sowed early can be grazed until late fall. If cut when in bloom, or before fully headed out, it makes a fair quality of hay, and when used for grain, the straw is excellent for bedding purposes.

It is not truly a soil-improving crop, but makes a great deal of humus, and when turned under on the land, will greatly help impoverished lands. Where I live it is sown from the middle of August until November, and then again in the early spring. The main planting time is in the fall, however, as it is more valuable when sown early.

It is a very hardy plant, withstanding all kinds of very cold weather without serious injury. The ground should be well prepared before you sow; plant early, thus giving the young plants plenty of time to get a good stand. Sowed both broadcast and in drills. The seed should be covered no more than two inches. Sow at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre. The planters in Louisiana usually mix Rye with their Oats. It makes an excellent combination. If you sow a few acres in Rye in the fall, you can depend upon it to furnish you excellent grazing during the winter and spring. This is its principal value in the South, though the value of a Rye crop as a winter cover crop on the land should also be taken into consideration.

It makes about ten tons of green feed to the acre in five months. Don't you think it worth cultivation?

Price, lb. 10c; peck 60c; bu. \$1.75. Write for quantity prices when you are about to plant. The market varies from time to time, and I suggest that you use my Quotation Request Sheet before ordering.

SOUTHERN GROWN SEED WHEAT

I handle both the Beardless, or Smooth Head variety, and the Bearded, or Long Berry variety. I think that the Smooth Wheat will give you a better yield, but it the Beardless, or Smooth Head variety, and the Bearded, or Long Berry variety. I think that the Smooth Wheat will give you a better yield; but it does not stand unfavorable weather conditions as good as the other, and then again, the grains are more liable to shatter than on the Bearded sort. Wheat is usually sown in my section during September, October, November and December, and then in the early spring. The seed will not germinate well during warm weather, and if sown too early wheat is liable to get infested with insects. Wheat requires a good soil for its perfect development. Rich clays and heavy loams that are well drained give the biggest yields. Plow your ground early if you intend to plant wheat. The best yields are obtained from early plowing, followed at intervals by harrowing, thus preventing the growth of weeds. It is both drilled and sown broadcast. The amount of seed usually sown upon an acre is about the same as Rye.

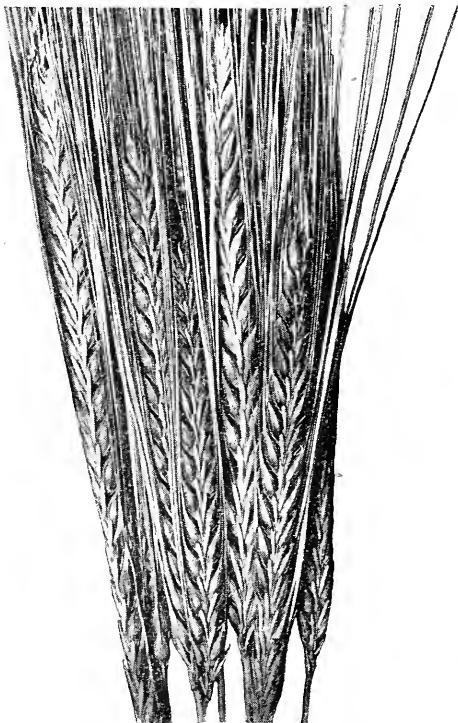
GEORGIA RED WONDER

A bearded variety that is immensely popular throughout the South, and is without a doubt the finest you can grow. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large flinty grains, and taking it altogether, is one of the best varieties I know of. My seed is grown in Georgia by a reliable farmer, the seed is therefore thoroughly acclimated, and will always grow a satisfactory crop. Being a hardy, vigorous sort, it can be planted almost at any time during the fall and early spring.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.25.



GEORGIA RED WONDER WHEAT



SOUTHERN WINTER BARLEY

BLUE STEM

This is an old variety that is popular in many sections of the South. It is a very fine early beardless sort, excellent for both grain and grazing.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 65c; bu. \$2.25. Prices change.

SOUTHERN GROWN BARLEY SEED

It is sown by us in the fall, during the months of September, October, November and sometimes in December, and also in the early spring with good results. Barley stands out more and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either Rye or Wheat. Cut for hay it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities than Timothy hay. Sow at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre broadcast. My seed is Southern Grown. I handle only the Bearded Variety.

Price, lb. 15c; peck 60c; bu. \$1.80.

SPELTZ, or EMMER

A very valuable new grain from Russia. It grows tall like Rye and matures early like Barley, and each year, when tested by the side of each, it has yielded twice as much per acre as Oats, and three bushels to one of Barley, and it is much better feed for stock than either. It yields forty to sixty bushels per acre, and from four to six tons of straw hay. Tough and hardy, it stands the drouth better than any other grain, making it a sure crop. It is a grain to sow for profit. Prepare your land as you would for these crops, and sow at the rate of two bushels, or eighty pounds, per acre. Sow very early in the spring or fall, and do not let it stand until it gets ripe before cutting, as any grain that yields well shells easily. In the green state it makes an excellent pasture.

Price, lb. 10c; bu. \$2.00.

REUTER'S EXTRA CLEANED GRASS SEEDS

PRICES F. O. B. NEW ORLEANS, AND SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. BAGS FREE

The prices now given are those prevailing when this catalogue was published.* We suggest that you write for special prices before ordering in large quantities.

The varieties listed below are selected expressly for the South. They are absolutely high-grade stocks, free from weed seeds, and carefully tested for germination and purity before being sold. Samples cheerfully mailed free on request.



Reuter's English Rye Grass



MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

(*Festuca Pratensis*)

Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Remains green all winter and yields heavily, making a nutritious hay much relished by animals. Will stand more freezing than any other variety. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply (12 to 15 inches) it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Can be sown in either the Spring or Fall, using about two bushels per acre. It grows from two to five feet high, with flat, broad leaves. While it is not so choice of soils, growing as it does on uplands and lowlands both, yet it, like other grasses, thrives best on rich soils. Deep, rich, moist soils seem to be best suited for it. Price, per lb. 25c; per bu. \$2.75; per 100 lbs. \$15.00

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*)

This grass has always been regarded as the standard pasture grass of America. It has no superior as a pasture grass. It forms a compact sod which will stand trampling unusually well. It is an admirable drouth resistant and is unsurpassed for fall and winter pasture. In combination with White Clover it forms the finest and smoothest lawns. For this purpose from 50 to 60 pounds of White Clover should be sown per acre. If sown for pasture, two bushels are sufficient. It grows slowly at first, but after a good stand has been obtained it will last for years. It grows from one to two feet tall, with many long, narrow root leaves. May be sown from September to April, preferably during February and March. The importance of a thorough preparation of the soil cannot be too strongly impressed, as satisfactory results cannot be expected if it is done carelessly. The seedbed should be firm and compact and the seed sown broadcast.

Price, lb. 25c; per bu. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Bermuda is a Southern Grass. It delights in sunshine and warmth. It is extensively cultivated in this section of the country for lawns. It is a small, creeping, hardy perennial, which thrives on nearly all our soils, even growing on many of our poorer, thin sandy soils, though like other grasses it gives better results on richer soils. The upright flower stems vary in height from a few inches to two feet, according to the richness of the soil. The leaves, which are short and numerous, grow near the base of the plant. Bermuda Grass is very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop. Grows vigorously during the hot summer months when other grasses are parched and dead. On good soil it will make splendid hay, furnishing two or more cuttings and frequently yielding four tons to the acre. It is very difficult to eradicate when once well established.

One of the chief reasons that this grass has not been more extensively introduced is the fact that it has been the practice of propagating it from roots, as it does not mature from seed in this country. However, it is just as easy to get a good stand by growing the seed. The seed should be planted in the spring. Seed requires 60 to 90 days to germinate. The ground should be well prepared with a good firm seedbed, as the seed is small and is seeded broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre. Do not cover more than half an inch. The seeding should not be done too early, as the seed will not germinate if sown before the weather and ground have become warm.

Price, per lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$80.00.

ENGLISH RYE (*Lolium Perenne*)

This is a very valuable variety for permanent pasture, also for lawn purposes. It succeeds well on many soils, and is well adapted to the various soils and conditions of the South. It is worthy of all the praise given. It will cover the ground sooner and make a better sward in a few weeks after planting than most other grasses, and withstands drouth to a remarkable degree. It is used extensively for lawns. The Bermuda being easily affected by frost, becomes red and rusty looking, while the English Rye during the winter presents a beautiful appearance, being a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance, it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March at the rate of three bushels to the acre. Our new crop is carefully re-cleaned and may be depended upon.

Price, per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bu. \$1.75.



RESCUE GRASS *Bromus Unioides*

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Finest grass for winter pasture in the South. It succeeds best on rich, loamy soil. Sow during August and September, and will give good grazing in November and December, while in a very dry and unfavorable season it may be worth but little before February and March. (Sow 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre.) This grass is an annual and will die after producing seed. If prevented from seeding will last several years. During the summer it dries up so that the use of the land during that period is lost. A bushel contains 14 lbs.

Price, per lb. 20c; per bu. \$2.00; per 100 lbs. \$12.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*)

This hardy perennial grass is coming into more general use in many sections of the South, and is well adapted to places where long, severe drouths exist, as its roots descend deeply into the soil. While it will grow on any good, rich soil, yet it is well fitted for sandy or gravelly soils, particularly lowlands. May be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season. We suggest that you sow in the fall and winter. It yields heavier. Grows about three to four feet in height and produces an abundance of fine blades from the ground to the top. Also used for lawn purposes, where it retains a beautiful green color.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. \$3.00; per 100 lbs. \$20.00.



Meadow Fescue

REUTER'S EXTRA CLEANED GRASS SEEDS

Price f.o.b. New Orleans and subject to market changes. Bags free.

TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense)

Timothy has long been recognized as the standard hay grass of this country. It is grown over a very large part of the United States. It is a perennial grass, growing from two to four feet tall. It succeeds best in the rich, heavy clay soils. Timothy and clover sown together make excellent hay. When sown alone one-fourth bushel of good seed should be sown per acre.

Timothy is pre-eminently a hay crop and will not stand heavy pasturing; and, except under unusually favorable conditions, does not persist for more than five or six years. There is scarcely a variety of natural or tame grass that is more generally cultivated than this. If cut in season it makes a most splendid nutritious hay, while for pasture it cannot be recommended, as every farmer knows its growth is not thrifty enough and close pasturing is injurious to it.

Timothy should not be allowed to become over or dead ripe before cutting, as the hay would become woody and lose much of its feeding value. The best time to cut Timothy for hay is when the heads are in bloom. Growing in stools, it does not form a very compact sod, and because of the shallow feeding of the root system, does not withstand drouth as well as some of the other grasses.

Price, per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; bu (45 lbs.) \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

Sow eight to ten pounds to the acre. Has given splendid results in the South. It is an ideal grass for dairy farmers, as it produces enormous quantities of fresh, green, juicy feed during the hottest weather; it also keeps green during the winter. The seed may be sown at any time during the fall or early spring. Germinates slowly and requires from three to four weeks of warm, moist weather to sprout.

Price, per lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$20.00.

RED TOP, OR HERD'S GRASS (Agrostis Vulgaris)

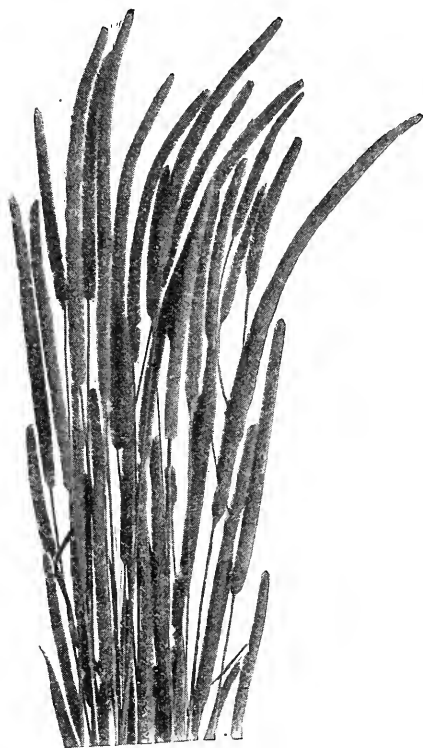
Ripens the same time as the Mammoth Red or Sapling Clover and Timothy, and makes hay of the finest quality if sown with these. It is almost equal to Timothy for hay and superior to it for pasture. Thrives in soils too wet for Timothy. It is one of the best grasses for Spring and fall sowing. It makes a fair yield of palatable and nutritious hay, and is especially adapted to damp lands, as it is not injured by overflow, even when the water stands for fifteen to twenty days, and is more persistent and productive than other grasses under like conditions. Excellent for lawn mixtures. Sow 2 bushels to the acre in September, October, February or March. If with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 lbs., if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 lbs. A common idea regarding Red Top has been that it was only suitable for wet lands, but this is a mistake. It will grow on any kind of soil.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.00; per 100 lbs. \$30.00.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata)

No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It is a valuable grass for hay or pasturage. It attains its best growth on the moist or heavier clay soils. Can be sown either in the Fall or Spring. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. Starting early it grows rapidly, furnishing excellent pasturage in the Spring, and, although its growth is checked during the hottest weather, it renews its vigor with the early fall rains and makes exceptionally fine grazing throughout the winter. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to season and treatment. Yields from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre. With a week's growth after cutting it provides an abundant aftermath, which makes excellent pasturage for all kinds of stock. It stands drouth well and grows splendidly in the shade.

Price, per lb. 25c; per bu. \$2.25; per 100 lbs. \$14.00.



Timothy

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense)

A perennial grass with long, cane-like roots. It belongs to the Sorghum family of plants and so is better adapted for hay than pasture, though where well managed it furnishes fine pasture as well as hay. It thrives best on our heavy, black, lime soils, and while such soils seem to suit it best, yet it will grow almost as well on our rich clay soils, as well as on many rich, sandy soils. Grows from three to four feet high.

Its greatest value is as a hay grass, and for that purpose it cannot be excelled. It will give three cuttings annually and make at least three to five tons per acre. The hay is coarse and not attractive in appearance, but stock of all kinds eat it greedily, seeming to prefer it to any other hay. It should be cut while tender. Once planted it cannot be eradicated.

Price, per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$15.00; per bu. \$3.35; per 100 lbs. \$12.

BROMUS INERMUS, or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS

This is a rapid growing perennial grass of recent introduction into this country. It withstands the severest droughts as well as our coldest winters, growing equally well over a large range of country. It may be sown alone or with other grasses and may be sown in the Fall or Spring, preferably during February and March. The roots form a very thick sod, crowding out weeds and other plants. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, furnishing an abundance of splendid hay and a quick aftergrowth, which affords fine grazing. Plant 40 lbs. of seed to the acre. A bushel contains 14 lbs.

Price, per lb. 30c; per bu. \$3.00; per 100 lbs. \$20.00.

COLORADO GRASS (Panicum Texanum)

This grass is quite common in many sections of Texas, where it has proved invaluable for both pasture and hay. It has been introduced into sections of Oklahoma, where it is giving very satisfactory results. It is splendidly adapted for the alluvial or bottom lands throughout the Gulf States, grows to a height of from 3 to 5 feet, stems are small and leaves broad. Under favorable conditions it will crowd out other grasses and weeds, but it is very easily killed by cultivation. It is grown quite largely in some parts of Louisiana, preferring low damp soils, and will make two to three cuttings in a season.

Price, per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

PARA GRASS—Panicum Molle

This grass is making a wonderful record in many sections of the Southern States. It has been lately introduced into the country from South America, and its field of usefulness seems to be confined to sections below the frost line. It has been known to grow 40 feet long in one season, and four cuttings have given 18 tons of hay per acre. It does not mature seed in this country, but the roots live through the winter, the new growth being ready to cut by June and will furnish good cutting every six weeks from that time until the end of the season, although it should not be cut after October 1st, in order that it may have time to produce a crop of leaves to serve as a winter protection to the roots. Plant from April 1st to August 31st; but the best time is June 15th to August 1st. Price of roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

ITALIAN RYE (Lolium Italicum)

A splendid variety, coming to full maturity the first season. Should be sown in Fall. Comes up quickly and makes a dense, matter turf, which gives excellent grazing during the Fall, Winter and early Spring. It is particularly adapted for permanent pastures and bears large quantities of nutritious hay. With a favorable season it will yield three or four successive cuttings of most excellent hay. It grows well on any soil, but is especially adapted to rich or heavy low grounds and it will stand more overflow than many other grasses. Should be sown during August, September and October. Three bushels sow an acre. It is an annual and requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay. We strongly advise sowing this variety in mixture with other grasses and clovers, as it comes in early and will very largely increase the yield of the first cutting of other grasses and clovers. Can be sown with common clover successfully. When sown in this way we recommend seeding 10 to 15 pounds of Italian Rye with ten or twelve pounds of Crimson Clover to the acre.

Price, per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; per bu. \$1.75; per 100 lbs. \$7.00.



Italian Rye

*The King of
Forage Crops*

Soy or Soja Beans

*Samples and Prices
on Request*



SOY BEAN

Beans may follow a crop of Rye or Barley. Sowing thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned to better advantage.

REUTER'S MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS

Grown in Louisiana Under My Own Personal Supervision

The largest growing and most popular of all Soy Beans, and is the one kind that is so extensively cultivated in the South. I do not advise you to plant any other. This sort does very good in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and in fact all Southern States. Grows three to five feet high. The pods are short, covered with hair and contain from one to four beans. It is a tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the weather is warm and dry. While it is a dry land plant and will grow on the poorest soils, yet will produce better if planted on good soils. The time required to reach maturity varies from one hundred to one hundred and twenty days.

The prices fluctuate, and while our stock is grown expressly for us under contract, yet the local market influences the price to some extent, and I suggest that you write me for special prices if you will require a large quantity. Anyhow, if you don't write me about the price, and send me your order, I will bill you at the market price the day I ship. Isn't that fair?

Price, gal. 60c; peck 85c; bushel \$2.50; 10 bushels \$2.40 per bushel.

Before I go ahead and tell you all about Soy Beans and how successful it has been in Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, I want to impress you about the quality of my seed, which is grown expressly for me under my personal supervision, and the yield the past year has been tremendous. My stock is clean and mighty good, and is not to be compared with the cheap stocks offered by dealers and growers in the South who are not all acquainted with this valuable crop. I have made this seed one of my specialties, because I believe in Soy Beans, and have talked about their merits to every farmer in the state with whom I have come in contact. My seed is good, clean, thoroughly dried and cured. Fifty bushels to the acre was the average yield on the farm last year. This sounds mighty good, don't it?

This grand drought-resisting forage plant is rapidly becoming popular throughout the South, being a splendid soil-improver and a great producer of nutritious feed. There is no crop so easily grown that can be used to such a good advantage as the Soy Bean. It will thrive in any kind of soil. Extremely hardy, resisting drought, and enduring more water than corn. There is no raw vegetable product known which contains such a high percentage of protein and fat in such a highly digestible form. It enriches the ground in which it is planted by the free nitrogen gathered from the air, and which is deposited in the ground by the roots, leaving it in ideal condition and rich in nitrogen for the next crop. Fodder is relished in either dry or green state by all kinds of cattle. Excellent to combine as feed with other hay or corn. In fact, Soy Beans are practically the only crop that furnishes a well-balanced ration in one crop, and I am advised that it is unnecessary to feed corn, cottonseed meal or any oil feeds whatever when feeding Soy Beans.

As mentioned before, Soy Beans do well on all kinds of soils. It improves the land, and I have never seen a crop that cleans land better than these wonderful nitrogen gatherers. It is almost impossible for any weeds to thrive where a crop of Soy Beans is grown, and for effectively eradicating wire grass or any other obnoxious weeds from the soil. I know of nothing better than planting some Soys. It is not in the least affected by drought or hot weather. Resists these two elements, and withstands continued rains to a very great extent. In recent tests in Louisiana, the Soy Bean stood the excessively moist conditions better than the cowpea.

Culture—The land should be prepared as for cowpeas, and the seed planted in drills at a sufficient distance to permit one or two cultivations. One bushel of seed will plant two or three acres, the amount depending on the distance between the rows. The planting should be shallow, never more than two inches, or many of the seeds will decay. This is a very important point to remember. Inoculation with soil from an old soy bean field is not usually necessary in the South. Rabbits are exceedingly fond of the young plants and sometimes cause serious injury to the crop when the field is near woods. If wanted for hay the crop should be cut when the upper leaves begin to turn yellow, but if wanted for seed the gathering should be delayed until nearly all the leaves have fallen. The hay is easily cured and is fully as nutritious as that from Cow Peas. The yield is usually large, often exceeding forty bushels per acre. It is also sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Soy



SOJA OR SOY BEANS

Beware of Velvet Bean Seed!
If in doubt, send your Seed to
the State Laboratory for testing

VELVET BEANS

**Better Buy Your Seed
From Me This Year and
Avoid Disappointment**

The velvet bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage and is one of the best plants for the production of feed and as a restorative crop in rotation. It is not quite as good as the Cow Pea for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines are so long and tangled that it is difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is of excellent quality. It makes an immense amount of fall and winter grazing, produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in a fine condition for any following crop. In this respect, it is far superior to cowpeas, and the cost of planting is very much less than cowpeas, as it only requires about a peck to a peck and a quarter to plant an acre, and one bushel will sow three to four acres very easily.

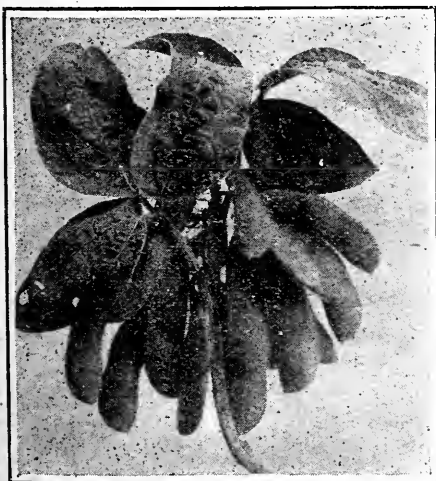
It is principally used for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown. Grazing usually begins at about the time of the first frost, and may be continued through the winter, as both vines and beans remain in an eatable condition. The beans are quite hard when mature and dry, but are eaten readily in the fall and again when they become slightly softened in late winter, so that all are consumed before the ground is ploughed in the spring. Dairymen find that it gives the greatest stimulus to milk production when grazed in the fall, while beef growers value it more highly for winter grazing. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The vines frequently grow fifty feet long and set great clusters of pods, which are soft and hairy like velvet. Should be planted from March until May at the rate of one peck per acre. The plant will not grow until the soil and weather both become warm. Plant in rows four feet apart, drop two or three seed in a hill, the hills being three feet apart. They can also be sown broadcast and plowed in. They soon make rapid growth and completely cover the ground with a thick mass of leaves.

BROWN FLORIDA. or SPECKLE VELVET BEANS

The variety that is so generally grown in the South. Makes a very strong growth.
Price, gal. 70c; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

FAMOUS LYON VELVET BEAN

A comparatively new velvet bean which is rapidly gaining ground on account of its many advantages over the above variety. It makes a very heavy growth of vine, has white flowers which appear in clusters, and nearly smooth pods with nearly white beans. It matures fully two weeks earlier than the other sort, and is more prolific and much more easily gathered when matured.
Price, gal. 70c; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.



VELVET BEANS



**GREAT SOIL
IMPROVER**

COW PEAS

**WRITE FOR
MARKET PRICES**



THE CLAY

It is safe to say that no one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the more extensive growing of the Cow Pea. This will supply the Southern markets with much of their hay, which is now shipped in from the North and West. It will tend to increase the production of live stock, which is very essential in securing the maximum returns of any system of agriculture; and it will go far toward keeping the soil in good shape and maintaining its productiveness. The Southern planters have realized that the Cow Pea is essential to successful agriculture, and more Cow Peas are planted every year by the farmers in the South. It is the greatest plant for all the Southern States, for grain, hay, and to be used as a soil renovator. The Cow Pea is a wonderful gatherer of nitrogen, and as a means of adding humus to the soil is easily the superior of any nitrogen gathering legume. It is the staple forage crop for the South. It makes poor lands rich. Makes good land more productive. It may be sown in all fields of corn at the last plowing, when it will make a good crop of hay, and at the same time furnish plant food for the soil.

Cow Pea Seed for planting should be fresh and of good quality; or, if old, should be tested for germination, as seed more than one year old is likely to be very low in vitality. It is practically certain that seed which ripens and is harvested in dry weather is of superior quality.

Good Cow Pea hay is fully as valuable for feed, pound for pound, as Red Clover Hay, and very nearly equal in value to Alfalfa, or to wheat bran. The principal value of this hay lies in its high percentage of digestible protein, which is nearly four times that of Timothy Hay. One reason why Cow Peas are not more extensively used as a hay crop is the difficulty often experienced in curing the large growth of succulent vines. Where proper care is taken in curing, especially where sorghum or a similar plant is grown with it in mixture, it is not a difficult matter to make good Cow Pea Hay unless the weather is decidedly unfavorable.

Culture—The Cow Pea is a tender annual, easily affected by frost and wet weather, so should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the weather becomes warm and the soil dry. Can be sown in drills from two to three feet apart and cultivated. However, it is generally more profitable to sow broadcast about two or three bushels to the acre. When grown for hay, they are usually sown in our section from May 15th until July 15th. The proper time to cut Cow Peas for hay is when most of the pods are ripe. At this stage none of the best hay varieties have dropped their leaves. The readiness with which

the hay can be cured depends largely upon the maturity of the vine and the conditions of the weather; hence the advisability of having the harvesting done when the season is most likely to be dry.

COW PEAS IN MIXTURES.—Cow peas are frequently sown with Corn. When grown the farmer secures a crop of Corn, sufficient Cow Pea seed to use the next season, and either a hay crop or a certain amount of grazing for his stock. The Cow Pea is an excellent plant to grow with Corn for ensilage, and is being quite extensively used for this purpose in the South, where silos are becoming popular. When planted in the cornfield it is usually at the last cultivation of that crop. The quantity of seed used to the acre ranges from a half a bushel or less to two bushels, depending largely on whether the planting is broadcast or in rows close to the corn. The best results I have obtained are by the use of about three pecks of seed and planting near the rows of corn, preferably with a corn, cotton, or other planter, immediately after the last plowing of the corn. In the sugar cane districts of Louisiana, the Cow Peas are made into hay instead of being pastured after corn has been gathered. This is a very good practice and is becoming general. The work is very satisfactorily done with a strong wooden-toothed rake, which pulls the vines and leaves them in small bunches for curing. The harvesting is also done with a mower to some extent.

Cow Peas are also planted with other crops successfully. It is planted with sorghum, kaffir corn, soy beans, etc. Very favorable reports have come in from my customers who have planted with soy beans, as they are strong enough to assist very materially in holding up the Cow Peas, and they also aid effectively in curing the hay. The combination is worthy of more general use. The hay of this mixture is an exceedingly rich one, as the composition of both plants is high in protein. Seeding should be at the rate of a bushel of Soy Beans and a half bushel of Cow Peas on an acre.

Millet is often grown in mixtures with Cow Peas. You must sow a quick growing variety of Cow Peas in this mixture. Never use the late rank growing sorts with Millet. Sow three pecks of Millet and the same quantity of Cow Peas to the acre.

The feeding value of Cow Pea hay has long been recognized, and it is so extensively known, that it is unnecessary for me to talk about it here.

There are at least fifty varieties of Cow Peas, but only a few of the very best of these are extensively cultivated in my section. Some are trailing, while others are half-runners, and others are of the bunch variety. Some are early, others late.

THE CLAY—Best Variety for the South

It is the most popular pea in the South. The plants are vigorous, usually seeding sparingly. Tall, erect, large green leaves. Pods are large and yellowish, seeds kidney shaped, medium size, cream color; medium to late in ripening.

Price, gal 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50.

WHIPPOORWILL

A favorite early bunch-growing variety. Seed is reddish brown speckled. A great favorite on account of its early maturity.

Price, gal 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL

A very vigorous grower. It is the largest growing and most vigorous of the Cow Peas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color.

Price, gal 50c; peck 75c; bu. \$2.50.

NEW ERA

An early, upright growing variety; the seed is smaller. It is not inclined to run. Matures in sixty or seventy-five days.

Price, gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. \$3.00.

LARGE BLACK-EYE

This is a large, late vining variety. The vines grow very large; also good for table use. Matures in six to eight weeks. Excellent for forage.

Price, gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. \$3.00.

WHITE SUGAR CROWDER

Grows upright, bushy and under ordinary conditions needs no support. Very prolific. It is the earliest of all the vining varieties. Every farmer should plant this sort.

Price, gal. 75c; peck \$1.20; bu. \$4.00.

RED RIPPER

Vigorous, half-trailing, large green leaves, and stems. A valuable variety and excellent to grow in Corn. The seed is dark red. Matures late.

Price, gal. 60c; peck 85c; bu. \$2.75.

MIXED

Large quantities of peas are mixed through handling, and will not grade as straight varieties. Just as good for forage purposes and make fine pasture, as they mature at different times. Usually sell for less than the others.

Price, gal. 40c; peck 60c; bu. \$2.00.



REUTER'S SELECTED COW PEAS

CANADA FIELD PEAS

A variety of Peas that has come into great prominence during the past few years, and many of the big sugar planters are devoting a considerable part of their acreage to the culture of this valuable crop, principally for very early green food. Often planted in the fall for green manure, and plowed under in the spring. Makes an excellent winter growth when sown in the fall. The value of this crop for soiling and fodder uses is very great, and as a fertilizing crop, Canada Peas are probably excelled only by clover. There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed with positive advantage, when they are to be had at prices not too high. Why this valuable crop has not been given more attention is indeed surprising. Chief among the reasons why it has been so neglected are the following: The lack of knowledge as to its merits, the difficulty in procuring the seed, the want of suitable machinery for harvesting the crop, and the small measure of attention given to it, relatively, by the experiment stations. But little is known of the value of the pea crop by the average farmer in the South. They are usually planted in Louisiana in the fall during the month of September. They ought to do exceptionally well in our climate when planted in January and February, and I intend to make some experiments on my farm this year. They don't require much cultivation, and are sown broadcast. A mixture of Oats and Canada Field Peas is not bad if the land is rich enough.

Price, gal. 60c; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

Monthly Table for Sowing Grass, Field and Vegetable Seeds

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.

The directions given here are for the latitude of New Orleans—the great vegetable-growing section of America. If applied north of here the time of planting will be later, while persons in a more southern latitude should start sowing earlier.

To attain success in growing vegetables it is absolutely essential that only Pure and Reliable Seeds be sown. REUTER'S PEERLESS VEGETABLE SEEDS are the STANDARD among the leading Market Gardeners in New Orleans, and are unexcelled for their great purity and fine quality.

JANUARY.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Spinach, Radishes, Mustard, Turnips, Leeks. Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Large Algiers, Early Snowball, and Dry Weather Cauliflower. As the weather is rather unstable during this month, it is advisable to sow in a frame and protect the young plants during the severe cold weather, and set them out the latter part of February, or beginning of March.

Chervil, Soup Celery, and Parsley should be sown. Sow Eggplants, Peppers, Tomatoes, and Cucumbers in hot beds. Herb Seeds of all kinds should be sown this month. We handle all the leading varieties.

Plant Peas of all kinds for spring crop, such as Black Eye Marrowfat, Large White Marrowfat, Telephone, Stratagem, Champion of England, etc. The Extra Early varieties, such as Reuter's Peerless Extra Early, Early Washington Alaska, First and Best, etc., do better if planted the latter part of this month.

Irish Potatoes should also be planted this month. Note our list of standard varieties. Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onion Seeds can be sown in drills; the best varieties for this section are the Red and White Bermuda, Crystal White Wax, Red and White Creole, Australian Brown, White Queen, etc. Now is the right time to sow Onion Seeds for sets. Sow Cucumbers in dirt bands in the hotbeds and get them ready to set out in March, or when danger of frost is over.

Plant Red Rust Proof Oats, Speltz, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Spring and Hairy Vetch, Alfalfa, all kinds of Clover. (Note our select list.) Buckwheat, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Timothy, all varieties of Millet, etc.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Mustard, Spinach, Parsnips, Leeks, Turnips, Swiss Chard, and Kohlrabi.

Sow Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chervil, Soup Celery, Parsley, and Endive. Shallots can be taken up, divided and set out. All varieties of Peas can be planted now. Potatoes for general crop should be planted. Sow all kinds of Herb Seeds. We handle all the leading varieties. Plant Asparagus seed and roots.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits. Cucumbers, Melons, and Squash can be planted in the open ground, but must be protected with boxes. Continue to plant Eggplants, Peppers and Tomatoes in hotbeds. At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted.

In the field, plant Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy and Spring Vetch, and all kinds of Grass and Clover Seeds that are planted in January. Sorghum can also be planted this month. Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown for stock food. Don't fail to plant Lespedeza Clover this month. It is the best hay crop and is a mortgage lifter. Don't overlook our list of famous Seed Corn.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leek, Soup, Celery, Parsley, Chervil and Endive. Plant Bush and Pole Beans of all kinds, but for Lima Beans would advise waiting until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet. Sow Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, and Okra; set out Tomatoes, Peppers, and Eggplants in the open ground and sow the seed for a later crop. Plant all varieties of Peas. Plant Potatoes and Corn.

Sow Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Dhoro, Milo Maize, Teosinte, Broom Corn (we are agents for Ratekin's Famous Seed Corn), Alfalfa, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, and other well-known varieties. Plant Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Canada Field Peas, etc. Don't be tempted by low prices on field seeds, as usually the quality is lower than the price.

APRIL.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Parsley, Mustard, Radishes, Chervil, Soup Celery, Lettuce, Endive, Escarol, Melons, Okra, Squash, Tomatoes, Eggplants, and Peppers. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, also Lima Beans. Pumpkins can also be planted now. Sow Kohlrabi in drills. Early Cabbages may also be successfully sown this month. Towards the latter part of the month, sow Late Italian Giant Cauliflower as it takes eight to nine months to mature properly, and should, therefore, be planted early. Plant Tomatoes and Corn.

With Grass and Field Seeds, continue to plant as in March, putting in a good forage crop when the ground is idle.

MAY

Sow Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Eggplants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Radishes, and Endive. Plant the summer varieties of Lettuce, such as Reuter's Early Market, Large Salamander, Royal Summer Cabbage, etc. During the hot weather, Lettuce requires a great deal of water, and it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. Celery for bleaching may be sown this month, but requires plenty of water. Sow Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower. All varieties of Early Cabbages may be sown this month. Mexican June, Squaw Corn and White Wonder if planted this month will make a fine crop of roasting ears.

Plant Mangels and Sugar Beets for Winter stock feeding, also Sorghums, Millet, Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Field and Broom Corn can also be planted.

JUNE.

Plant Early Mohawk, Yellow Six Weeks, Bush Beans, and Southern Prolific and Reuter's White Creaseback Pole Beans. Sow

Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Okra, Endive, Pumpkins, and Mexican June Squaw and White Wonder Corn. Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant and Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may still be sown this month, and toward the end of the month Early Snowball and Dry Weather Cauliflower can be sown. Sow Celery for bleaching, summer varieties of Lettuce and Radishes, Purple Top and White Flat Dutch Turnips, and Mustard. Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants, and Peppers for a fall crop. Cabbage may also be sown in this month for winter crops. The Flat Dutch and Drumhead varieties seem to do the best if planted this month.

Plant Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Sorghums, and all varieties of Field Seed Corn can be planted. Remember that we are agents for Ratekin's Famous Seed Corns.

JULY.

Get a copy of my fall price list. It will help you to select the finest varieties to plant during the summer and fall months.

Sow Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Turnips, Radishes, Beets, Mustard, Parsley; Celery for bleaching and Soup Celery can also be sown. Plant Pole, Bush, and Lima Beans, Mexican June Corn; sow all the Flat Dutch and Drumhead varieties of Cabbages. For the ravages of the insects, we recommend Hammond's Slug Shot and Tobacco Dust, Arsenate Lead.

Plant Field Corn. Try our White Wonder. A grand sort for late planting. Continue to plant Cow and Canada Field Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Millet, Sorghums, etc.

AUGUST.

This is the principal month for the market gardeners in the South, as they are all now busy sowing and planting all kinds of Vegetables.

Sow Beets, Carrots, Half Long French and Long Brightest Scarlet Radishes, Parsley, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive, Kohlrabi, Mustard, Swiss Chard, all kinds of Turnips, all varieties of Cabbages listed in catalogue, Broccoli, Soup Celery, Golden Self-Bleaching Celery, and other varieties of Celery. Sow Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower. Sow Tomatoes for late crop. Plant Bush Beans, Early Washington, Blue Beauty, Early Alaska, First & Best, Reuter's Peerless Extra Early, Black Eye, and Large White Marrowfat Peas. Potatoes saved from spring crop should be planted early this month for winter crop. Mexican June, Squaw and White Wonder Corn can still be planted. During this month Shallots and Onion Sets can be set out.

Plant Cow Peas, Field Peas, Velvet Beans, Sorghums, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy and Spring Vetch, Rust Proof Oats, etc.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant Bush Beans and all early varieties of Peas. Sow Radishes, Beets, Carrots, Parsley, Mustard, Chervil, Swiss Chard, Endive, Leeks, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Celery, Lettuce, Turnips, Broccoli, Large Algiers and Early Italian Giant Cauliflower. Sow Cabbages of all kinds, also Salsify, Parsnips and Celeriac.

After the 15th of this month Onion Seeds can be sown; the Red and White Creole, Red and White Bermuda, Crystal White Wax are the best sorts for the South. Set out Celery, Cabbage, and Cauliflower Plants. Sow Spinach if the weather is not too warm and dry. Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Set out Shallots and Onion Sets.

Plow under your Cow Peas and prepare your land to plant other crops. This is the ideal planting month in the field. Sow Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Speltz, Hairy and Spring Vetch, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover (except Japan Clover), Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Rye, Italian Rye, Red Top Grass, Johnson Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Meadow Rescue, Rescue, Timothy, etc. Sow Canada Field Peas this month for a winter cover crop. Possibly you might continue to plant Millets, Giant Beggar Weed. Try our two new Grasses—Sudan and Rhodes. Both are wonderful producers of hay and forage.

OCTOBER.

Sow Cabbage; we are proud of our list of standard tested varieties. Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, also Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Beets, Carrots, Salsify, Leeks, Parsley, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive, Soup Celery, Celeriac, Parsnips, Brussels Sprouts. Late varieties of Peas can be planted. Divide and transplant Shallots. Set out Artichoke plants.

Plant Rye, Barley, Wheat, Louisiana Rust Proof Oats, Speltz, Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Alfalfa and Crimson Clover, Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy, Rescue Grass, and all other varieties mentioned during September. Note our carefully selected list of high-grade Grass Seeds.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Radishes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Lettuce, Leeks, Endive, Escarol, Mustard, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Salsify, Parsnips and Cabbage. Plant Black Eye and other late varieties of Peas. During the latter part of this month prepare the hotbeds for Cucumbers. Continue to set out Artichoke plants.

Continue to sow all Grasses, Fields and Clover Seeds enumerated for October.

DECEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Endive, Lettuce, Leeks, Turnips, Mustard. Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Kohlrabi in a frame for a late spring crop. Sow Peppers, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Eggplants in hotbeds for early plants. Set out Artichoke plants.

Sow Alfalfa, all varieties of Clover, Hairy and Spring Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, all kinds of Grass Seeds, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Speltz and Oats.

Tables Showing the Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Upon an Acre

The following estimates apply strictly for REUTER'S SEEDS—seeds that are fresh, pure, full of vitality and ready to grow when planted. Seeds offered at cheaper prices than mine are usually old and of poor germination, requiring considerably more to plant the same acreage. It's economy to plant Reuter's Seeds. More than 50,000 critical Southern Market Gardeners tell you the very same thing.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 50 hills.....	10 qts.	Peas, Garden, 1 quart to 100 feet of drill	2 bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs.	Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	4 oz.
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in drills. ½ to 2 bu.		Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Beans, Pole or Running, 1 quart to 200 hills	½ bu.	Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Beets, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	7 to 10 lbs.	Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill..	2 to 3 lbs.	Potatoes (Irish) average.....	10-14 bu.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet drills	6 lbs.	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill..	2 bu.	Sweet Potatoes	3-4 bu.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.	Gourds, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2½ lbs.	Potatoes, cut to 1 or 2 eyes.....	6-9 bu.
Brussel Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants..	5 oz.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 lbs.	Pumpkins, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	½ lb.	Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill....	2 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.	Leek, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.	Rhubarb, 1 oz. to 500 plants	10 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill..	2 to 4 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.	Squash, Dwarf, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	3 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	½ lb.	Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	5 lbs.	Squash, Running Varieties, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 lbs.
		Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Tomatoes, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 oz.
		Onion Seed, for Sets	30 lbs.	Turnips, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
		Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..	4 lbs.		
		Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill..	8 bu.		

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Barley ..	2½ bu.	Rape, Dwarf Essex (broadcast)....	20 lbs.	Millet, Pearl	10-12 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 bu.	Rape, Dwarf Essex (in drills)....	5-8 lbs.	Millet, Hungarian	1 bu.
Corn, Field	6 qt. to 10 qt.	Grass, Bermuda	10 lbs.	Millet, Manitoba Hog	¾-1 bu.
Corn (for silage)	9 to 11 qts.	Grass, English Blue	2 bu.	Cow Peas	2-3 bu.
Corn, Pop	4 to 6 qts.	Grass, Para	Cuttings	Cow Peas (in drill, with corn)....	½-1 bu.
Corn, Sugar	6 to 8 qts.	Grass, Kentucky Blue	2 bu.	Cow Peas (for seed)	2-3 pecks
Corn, Broom	4 to 8 qts.	Grass, English Rye ..	3 bu.	Oats (alone)	2-3 bu.
Clover, Alfalfa (broadcast).....	25-30 lbs.	Grass, Italian Rye	3 bu.	Oats (on Peas	2 bu.
Alfalfa (drilled)	15-20 lbs.	Grass, Lawn	3-4 bu.	Peanuts, in hull	2 bu.
Clover, Alsike (alone) ..	8 to 15 lbs.	Grass, Johnson	1-2 bu.	Rye (alone) ..	1½-2 bu.
Clover, Alsike (on Wheat or Rye)	4 to 6 lbs.	Grass, Orchard	2 bu.	Rye (on Oats, etc.)	¾-1 bu.
Clover, Crimson (alone)	10-15 lbs.	Grass, Red Top	2 bu.	Soy or Soja Beans (broadcast)....	1-1½ bu.
Clover, Crimson (on Vetch or Rye)	8-10 lbs.	Grass, Rescue	2 bu.	Soy of Soja Beans (in drills)....	2-3 pecks
Clover, Burr (Hulled)	25-30 lbs.	Grass, Tall Meadow Oat	2 bu.	Sorghum (forage, broadcast)....	1½-2 bu.
Clover, Burr (Unhulled)	2-3 bu.	Grass, Timothy	15-25 lbs.	Sorghum (for seed or syrup)....	5-8 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth or Sapling (alone)	10-12 lbs.	Grass, Hungarian or Broom	15-20 lbs.	Sorghum (for silage or soiling, drills)	½ bu.
Clover, Mammoth (on Timothy)....	8-10 lbs.	Guinea Grass	Root Cuttings	Sorghum and Peas	3-4 pecks each
Clover, Red (alone)	15-20 lbs.	Grass, Colorado	21 lbs.	Sunflower	10-15 lbs.
Clover, Red (on Rye or Barley)....	8-14 lbs.	Grass, Rhodes	8-10 lbs.	Wheat	1½-2 bu.
Clover, White Dutch	12-15 lbs.	Grass, Sudan (alone)	30 lbs.	Velvet Beans	¾ bu.
Clover, Melilotus or Sweet..	15 to 20 lbs.	Grass, Sudan (on Cow Peas)	20 lbs.	Vetch (broadcast)	1½-2 bu.
Clover, Japan (Lespedeza)	1 bu.	Kaffir Corn (in drills)	1½ bu.	Vetch (drilled)	1 bu.
Clover, Japan		Kaffir Corn (broadcast)	¾-1 bu.	Vetch (on small grain)	40 lbs.
(on Oats in spring)	1-2 pecks	Hemp (in drills)	½ bu.	Teosinte	2-3 lbs.
		Hemp (broadcast)	1½ bu.	Sugar Cane	4 tons of cane
		Millet, German	1 bu.	Rice	1-3 bu.
		Millet, Japanese	25-30 lbs.		

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS SEEDS Per Bushel

Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs.	Corn, Field, Shelled	56 lbs.	Millet, German or Golden	50 lbs.
Alsike Clover	60 lbs.	Corn, Field, on ear	70 lbs.	Oats	32 lbs.
Barley	48 lbs.	Grass, Hard, Fescue	70 lbs.	Onion	54 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.	Grass, Kentucky Blue	20 lbs.	Onion Sets	32 lbs.
Broom Corn	46 lbs.	Grass, Lawn	20 lbs.	Peas, smooth	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	Grass, Meadow Foxtail	7 lbs.	Peas, wrinkled	56 lbs.
Canary Seed	60 lbs.	Grass, Sudan	30 lbs.	Peanuts	22 lbs.
Castor Beans	46 lbs.	Grass, Colorado	14 lbs.	Potatoes (Irish)	60 lbs.
Clover, Unhulled	10 lbs.	Grass, Orchard	14 lbs.	Potatoes (Sweet)	50 lbs.
Clover Seed, Burr, Hulled	60 lbs.	Grass, English Rye	20 lbs.	Rape	50 lbs.
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 lbs.	Grass, Red Top (in chaff)	14 lbs.	Rice	45 lbs.
Clover Seed, Japan	25 lbs.	Grass, Tall Meadow Oat	14 lbs.	Rye	56 lbs.
Clover Seed, Red	60 lbs.	Grass, Timothy	45 lbs.	Sorghum	50 lbs.
Clover Seed, White	60 lbs.	Hemp Seed	44 lbs.	Vetches	60 lbs.
		Millet, Hungarian	48 lbs.	Wheat	60 lbs.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hotbeds are not used as extensively as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Peppers, Eggplants and Tomatoes. There is little forcing of Vegetables done here, with the exception of Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. It is rather simple to make a hotbed. Anyone who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher to the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes 3½x5 feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and, when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In Louisiana the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches, trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about four or five days stir the ground to kill the weeds, which may have come up; then sow the seeds.

Order Sheet for Genuine Bermuda Onion Seeds

CAREFULLY GROWN AND SELECTED BY

T. M. REID, PORT OROTOVA, TENERIFFE (Spain)

EXPRESSLY FOR

CHRIS. REUTER

"South's Foremost Seedsman"

High-Grade Grass, Field and Vegetable Seeds

Sole Selling Agent for T. M. Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seeds

Office and Store: 1136-1140 DECATUR STREET, New Orleans, La.

Please enter my order for the following quantities of T. M. REID'S GENUINE BERMUDA ONION SEED, delivery to be made after harvest of the present growing crop — August-September, 1914.

_____ lbs. WHITE (YELLOW) BERMUDA	at \$ _____	per lb. \$ _____
_____ lbs. CRYSTAL WHITE WAX	at \$ _____	per lb. \$ _____
_____ lbs. RED BERMUDA	at \$ _____	per lb. \$ _____

Prices F. O. B. New Orleans — Freight and Duty Paid

ABOUT DELIVERY— With a NORMAL Onion Seed Crop I can MAKE FULL DELIVERY to my customers, as I do not book orders for more than 75 per cent of the quantity under contract with Mr. Reid.

ABOUT QUALITY— All of my Onion Seed is grown by T. M. Reid, Port Orotova, Teneriffe, or he is having it grown under his own personal supervision, thus decreasing tremendously the chances of getting mixed inferior Seeds of poor germination. My Seed is pure and unmixed as to type and color. It is the finest that money, labor and brains can produce.

ABOUT PAYMENT— One-quarter cash to be paid on May 1st, balance upon arrival of Seed. Growers and dealers of established credit, draft at 8 days sight from date of shipment.

Range of Prices on Reid's Genuine Bermuda Onion Seed.

Seed Delivery Next August and September.

I ship in ORIGINAL TIN-LINED SEALED CANS containing 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs. each. All orders for less than 25 lbs. are put up in bags under my own seal. You get quality, nothing but quality, all the time. No mixture, no adulteration, nothing but strictly pure, fresh, sound, clean Seed.

WHITE BERMUDA.

5 lbs. and over, per lb. \$2.00	25 lbs. and over, per lb. \$1.80	100 lbs. and over, per lb. \$1.60
10 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.90	50 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.75	200 lbs. and over, per lb. 1.50

Price of RED BERMUDA the same as the White.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.

5 lbs. and over, per lb. \$3.00	25 lbs. and over, per lb. \$2.80	100 lbs. and over, per lb. \$2.60
10 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.90	50 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.75	200 lbs. and over, per lb. 2.50

Write for Prices on Larger Quantities.

Date _____ 191 _____

Shipping Instructions: _____

Signature _____

P. O. _____ State _____

This sale is based upon the expectations of an average crop, and Chris. Reuter is not obligated for quantities in the event of unforeseen disasters to Mr. Reid's growing crops or warehouses.

Chris. Reuter gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or sets he sends out, and he will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Send for my New Special Bulletin on Bermuda Onion Culture — It's FREE.

Reuter's Special Quotation Request

CHRIS. REUTER, Seedsman, New Orleans, La.

Dear Friend — Please send to me at once your very lowest price on the list of Seeds I give below. I want you to quote me your best prices and also tell me frankly whether you believe the Seeds should be shipped by freight or express, and also tell me as near as you can what the probable cost of delivery will be. It is understood and agreed that in requesting these quotations I am under no obligation to order same, and that this request is entirely for my own information as to prices and cost of delivery.

[illegible]

Please answer these questions. It will help ME to help YOU.

Do you grow for market or home use?

How large is your farm?

Do you raise field crops?

Do you raise live stock?

Have you a silo?

What are your principal crops?

Do you contemplate planting other crops?

If so, what?

Can my Service Bureau help you?

If so, write me FREELY.

Whether you send me an order or not, I want you to make use of my SERVICE BUREAU. If there's anything you fail to understand, don't be a bit afraid to ask me questions. I can always give you advice or directions about any special crop you are now growing or that you intend planting. I get hundreds and hundreds of letters every year from people who ask me all kinds of questions. And, don't forget that all the time I am selling Seeds that are better than you can buy elsewhere, no matter how much you pay.

Please write plainly in the blank spaces below.

Your name

P. O.

County

R. F. D.

State

Date _____

I am on the

Railroad

My Express Office is

The name of the Nearest Freight Station is

WHAT FARMOGERM IS.

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations. If alfalfa can be grown on hot, sandy land of South New Jersey, why can't you grow it?



THE STANDARD INOCULATION

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO.

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED OXYGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

INCREASED CROPS

are a well established certainty in all instances where inoculations are used together with proper culture methods. Not only is the crop increased in weight, but in richness. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 71, substantiates these statements. Why not increase your farm yields without extra labor and at practically no extra cost?

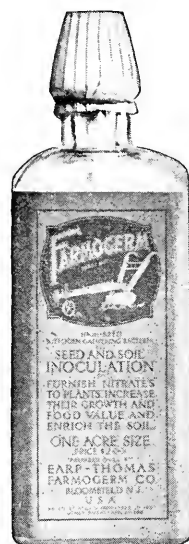
FARMOGERM ON ALFALFA.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations.
Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 2, 1912.
Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.

The cultures which you sent me last year were used and gave very good results. I planted some of the Peruvian alfalfa on the station ground here, and the inoculated seed gave strong plants that lived through the Summer, while the uninoculated seed gave only weakly plants that mostly died out during the Spring months.

(Signed)

C. W. EDGERTON.



FERTILIZER VALUES

of well inoculated legumes have long been determined. It is shown in Bulletin No. 71, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that tests covering a large part of the country prove that legumes will deposit 1000 pounds of nitrate per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes that are perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

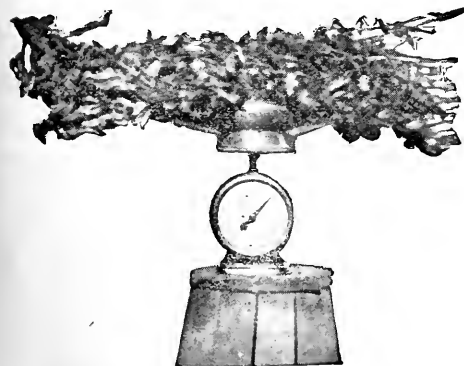
FARMOGERM ON BEANS.

Kinder Lou, Ga., Jan. 11, 1913.
The Coe-Mortimer Co.,
(Sales Agents for Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.)
Charleston, S. C.

I have had a big success this year by using your Farmogerm on pinders, peas, velvet beans and alfalfa crops. The increase from its use was from 300 to 400 per cent. This makes my third year I have used it. In this time I have tested it fully every way. It is a money maker for the farmer. I will use it again on all my crops this year.

(Signed)

W. S. McREE.



10 SOJA BEAN PLANTS
NOT INOCULATED

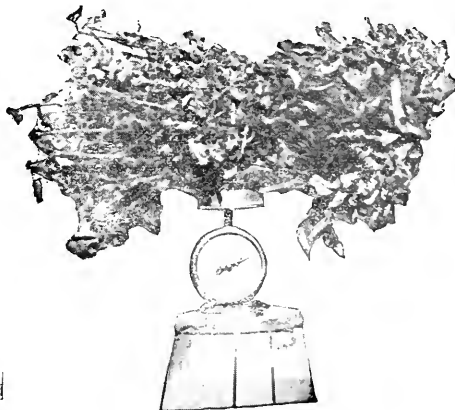
FIELD AND GARDEN PEAS AND BEANS
yield earlier, longer and better when treated with Farmogerm. Farmogerm is endorsed by Farmers, Federal and State Agricultural Departments and Private Estates. It is delivered to you in bottles ready for use—You can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

PRICES:

5-Acre Bottles	\$9.00
1-Acre Bottles	2.00
Garden Bottles50

Farmogerm and Alfalfa in Maryland.

On Sept. 12, 1911, Mr. S. N. Loose, Jr., of Washington county, writes as follows: In regard to results obtained by using your cultures on the Alfalfa planted in September of last year, I beg to say same was very satisfactory and results obtained were very favorable.



10 SOJA BEAN PLANTS
INOCULATED

Reuter's Specialties

High-Grade Seed Corn

Grass Seeds

Seed Potatoes

*Millet*s

Sorghums

Seed Oats

Lespedeza

Onion Sets

Vegetable Seeds for

Market Gardeners

